ESTABLISHED 1887

NEW YORK - The Dow Jones

percent, on Tuesday, the previous

postwar record both in terms of

points and percentage gain.
The Dow plunged 508 points —

or 22.6 percent — on Monday. Volume remained heavy, but be-

low the record pace of the previous

two days. About 500 million shares

changed hands on Wednesday.

down from the high reached Tues-day of 608.1 million.

Things seem a little bit calmer,"

said Harry Miller, portfolio analyst

at Johnson, Lane, Space, Smith & Co. in Atlanta. "The pace is more

measured and many firms are hav-

ing a chance to come out of their

shellshocked stage."

Mr. Miller said it was "impossi-

ble to answer" whether Wednes-

day's raily was a response to "sig-

nificant bargains" or if it was just a

"trading opportunity," in which market players would soon unload

Agalysts said that some traders were certainly trying to make quick

profits by taking advantage of re-

have had, it's very rare for the mar-

ket to be able to do a complete

turnaround." Mr. Miller said. "It

will probably take more churning

with the market averages moving in wide ranges, for things finally to

Some analysis thought the worst

"We are operating in a tele-

scoped environment in which we get through a bear market in two weeks," said Michael Metz, portfo-

lio strategist at Oppenheimer & Co. Mr. Metz said that the 1,000-

point shake-out of the Dow since it reached a high of 2,722.42 on Aug. 25 probably marks the end of a bear market. But he said the char-

cantly different from the five-year bull market that began in 1982.

"It will be a defensive game re-

flecting a negative outlook for the

See MARKET, Page 10

market gyrations might be over.

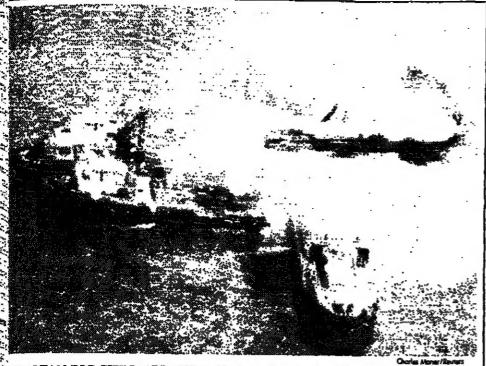
"After major drops such as we

their stock at higher prices.

cent wide price swings.

No. 32,552

LONDON, THURSDAY, OCTOBER 22, 1987



IRANIAN RIG STILL ABLAZE — Tugboats kept trying Wednesday to extinguish flames on the oil platform in the Gulf that was shelled by U.S. ships Monday. An Iranian official warned, meanwhile, that retaliation would not be limited to the Gulf. Page 5.

Kiosk

Slander Hearing Opens in Poland WARSAW (NYT) - A Po-

ish court opened a hearing Wednesday into charges that he chief government spokes-nan had slandered four Polish Matizens by asserting that they rad subversive ties to an official of the U.S. Embassy.

It was the first time a court in foland had admitted such a uit, reflecting the gradual in-roduction of the right of legal ippeal against what were once onsidered unchallengeable

Jrban, frequently retracts tatements or corrects them, the Viuit also illustrates a widening position use of institutions that enable citizens to force overnment agencies to account To their actions.



ections.

ENERAL NEWS

Characterist Ad Administration

TERNATIONAL HIS ALD TRIBUN

A longtime member of the viet Politburo, Geidar A. liyev, has been retired Page 2. esidential candidates, Page 3.

Indian troops and Tamil re-als both claimed control of the I Lankan city of Jaffna amid avy fighting POLITICE

build the most powerful paraccelerator to study the imposition of matter. Page 8.

The Cardinals nipped Minne-la to cut the World Series Page 17.

France postponed the public e of Matra, the defense and etronics group. Page 9.

ncial difficulties." Page 11.

w close: UP 186.84 e dollar in New York: 175 L649 144.65 6.068 £ Yen

Israel, Jordan and U.S. Said to Discuss Talks

Thomas L Friedman New York Times Service JERUSALEM — Israel, Jordan and the United States are discussing a proposal for Middle East peace talks in which Jordan and Israel would negotiate directly un-der the joint auspices of Moscow

and Washington, a senior Israeli official said Wednesday. This negotiating format was first broached by Secretary of State George P. Shultz during his meetings over the weekend with Prime Minister Yitzhak Shamir and Foreign Minister Shimon Peres, said the Israeli official, who declined to be identified. The idea, however,

apparently was originally suggested to Mr. Shultz by Mr. Peres.

The Israeli official cautioned that the proposal is still in the talking stages and many of its details some of them quite important — are known only to Mr. Shultz, Mr. Peres, Mr. Shamir and King Hussein of Jordan. None of the four that would include the five permanave been prepared to discuss the proposal publicly. More importantly, the official said, none of the On Friday, Mr. Shultz is to meet participants have committed themselves to anything.

The official said that Hussein probably would crystallize his position only after the Nov. 8 Arab summit meeting in Amman, Jor-

Hussein does not want to tie himself at this stage to any negotiating format that might embarrass him at the meeting, the Israeh official said. Moscow's position proba-bly will be made clear only after the proposed summit meeting this year

American

Wins Nobel

In Economics

CAMBRIDGE, Massachusetts

- Robert M. Solow was awarded

the Nobel Memorial Prize in Eco-

nomic Science on Wednesday and

immediately blasted President Ronald Reagan's economic poli-cies and said the administration

must raise taxes now to avoid reces-

Mr. Solow, a specialist in economic growth who says he never

plays the stock market, said at a

news conference after the prize was

announced in Stockholm: There has got to be a tax increase. There

should have been a tax increase a

couple of years ago when the econ-

omy was strong."
Now, with the economy weaker,

it will be harder to manage a tax

increase, the Massachusetts Insti-

tute of Technology professor add-

He called Mr. Reagan's steadfast

opposition to raising taxes non-sense, adding, "All that is an act."

Of the president's economic po-licy, he said, "The best thing you can say is it happened in a fit of

Mr. Solow is the second Nobel

winner this year to be highly criti-

cal of Mr. Reagan. Last week, Pres-

ident Oscar Arias Sanchez of Costa

Rica, long an opponent of Mr. Rea-

gan's support for Nicaraguan re-bels, won the peace prize.

Mr. Solow, 63, joked and drank

champagne throughout his news

conference and warned that his an-

swers to questions would be long. "At MIT our lectures last 50

minutes." the Brooklyn, New

inattention."

between President Ronald Reagan and Mikhail S. Gorbachev, the So-

Nonetheless, the proposal al-ready has become the focus of considerable diplomatic activity in the tential opening in what recently has been a deadlocked peace process.

After leaving Israel on Monday, Mr. Shultz briefed the Egyptian

affairs, Richard W. Murphy, flew back from London to Jerusalem to report to Mr. Shamir and Mr. Peres

sein did not reject the Shultz pro-posal, but he did not give a final commitment to it, either. It fulls short of his previous demand for a full-scale international conference

with Mr. Gorbachev and is plan- Reagan met with top economic adning to bring up the idea with him, the Israeli official said.

oposal on the table before he rather than let auton went to Moscow, the Israeli official the-board cuts go into effect next said, to demonstrate to the Kremlin month. that there is no vacuum in the Middle East for the Soviet Union to fill, of the situation in regard to the and that Washington is still the stock market" as the impetus bedynamic force in the region. Under the proposal, the United

See MIDEAST, Page 5

viet leader.

past few days and represents a po-

leadership on the new proposed format. Later, in London, he did the same with Hussein. Wednesday, the U.S. assistant secretary of state for near eastern

on the Shultz-Hussein discussions. An Israeli official said that Hus-

It apparently was important for Mr. Shultz to get this new negotiat-



Broad Rally Pushes Dow Up by Record;

London and Tokyo Share in Recovery

Traders on the London Stock Exchange share a light moment during a break Wednesday.

Markets Rebound Worldwide

LONDON — Prices on stock exchanges from London to Sydney rebounded sharply on Wednesday, apparently in response to signs that Wall Street was weathering Monday's catastrophic self-

ag spree.
Tuesday's record increase on Wall Street caused prices to soar on the Tokyo Stock Exchange and prompted officials in Hong Kong to consider lift-

ing a controversial closing of that market.

Prices on the London Stock Exchange, after seesawing much of the session, managed a record gain to recover more than a quarter of their huge losses earlier in the week. The Financial Times

World Stocks Recover

"Rased on an average

100-share index finished 142.2 points higher, at 1,943.8, though that still was 15.5 percent below Friday's close.

Volume was so heavy that it caused technical

problems, forcing the exchange to stop computing the index at noon for three hours. Tokyo's key price indicator set a record for the

sharpest single-session rise. The Nikkei average of 225 selected issues, which had lost a record 3,836,48 on Tuesday, recovered 2,037,32 to close at Trading was heavy, estimated at 1.1 billion shares, compared with 485.2 million on Tuesday.

On the Sydney exchange, the key market indica-tor, the All Ordinarie, Index,

jumped 85 points within an hour of the opening bell. But at the close it had recovered only 19.7 of the 515 points it lost on In Paris, the key Bourse indi-

cator managed a gain of 3.48 percent, although traders said that prices had come under pressure earlier in the day from selling by foreign institutions. On the Frankfurt stock exchange, a sharp rebound was reported in hectic trading as investors went bargain-hunting after Monday's massive sell-off.

1,780.30 110:90 +9.30 23,947.40 2.037.82

A Port in the Storm, **Dollar Remained Calm**

By Carl Gewirtz onal Herald Tribune

PARIS - The maelstrom into which financial markets descended this week barely touched the dollar, leaving the foreign-exchange mar-ket in isolated calm.

"It's amazing," said the chief of dealers at a major European bank, echoing comments from dealers in other major centers. "Things are so

stitute in Japan.

A U.S. official offered the most

out on a limb with their stock hold-

With stock and bond prices falling everywhere, analysts say, there them," he added, "and they have is no compelling drive to shift from not yet solved that problem." one currency to another. The only aim is safety, which to most investors means cash. Gold, a traditional haven,

an ounce to almost \$500, before retreating back to about \$467 in London on Wednesday as confidence was restored in world securities markets. But as the storm waned, the fo-

cus of attention began to shift back to what all experts agree is the fundamental problem: the gaping U.S. trade delicit and a remedy for

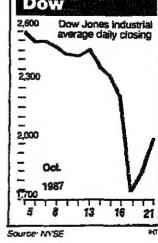
"Move out of the dollar and into Rimmer de Vries, economist for what?" asked Richard C. Koo, an Morgan Guaranty Trust in New analyst with Nomura Research In-1,000-point decline," in the Dow Jones industrial average before it plausible explanation for the began to recover, "serves as a real wholesale dumping of stocks rather warning to the leaders that they than currency: "Investors felt most better come up with a more consistent set of policies to cure the imings and felt the need to run for balances without creating a world recession.

> "That is the ultimate task before not yet solved that problem."

Mr. de Vries, insist that even with such an agreement the dollar must See DOLLAR, Page 15

Wednesday's Dow Jones industrial average daily closing 2,300 2,000

But many analysts, including



In London, a Longing to Return to Normal, Whatever That Is things will never be the same again - or

By Reginald Dale International Herald Tribune

LONDON - The past week has been unusually unpleasant in Britain. Early Friday morning, the worst storm

in living memory cut a swathe of destruction through southern England. Monday and Tuesday wrought funancial havoc, with record falls on the London Stock Exchange. And on Wednesday, London and its surrounding areas were hit by torrential rains and flooding, compounding the storm damage.

"It's like a sequence of biblical plagues and pestilences," a banker said. In London's financial district, long-

-suffering city gents were wondering if things would ever get back to normal But if the last few days of financial

turmoil have been abnormal, in Britain and throughout the capitalist world, what now normal? People on the whole like to see records

broken. The worst storm in history confers a certain distinction on its victims. But there is little consolation in knowing that it was an abnormal stock market plunge that sliced 20 percent off your life's savings.

Even more distressing is the thought

NEWS ANALYSIS that it might in the future become a

normal occurrence. Is it now normal that computers will snap into action to demolish the value of investments before the powerless owner has time to react?

Will we read with equanimity of daily 5 to 10 percent movements on Wall Street, up or down?

London analysts, who are still groping to answer these questions, believe that the answer is yes and no. No, the markets will not necessarily go on behaving like this forever. But yes,

at least not for a long time.

It took generations for the Great Crash of 1929 and the Depression that followed to be wiped from the collective memory. says Peter Feliner, an economist at James

Capel, a brokerage house. In Britain, small investors did not return to the stock market in large numbers until the early 1980s, and that was mainly because the conservative government lured them in with tempting share offers

under its privatization policy. The same has happened more recently in France. A similar return to the fold was seen in the United States as new investors crowded into the bull market of

the past five years. These investors, says Mr. Feliner, were "looking at the return without looking at the risk." Now they have learned all about the risk, in most dramatic and traumatic fashion, and their confidence

may not return for years or even decades.

If anything can be regarded as "normal" now, it would be a period of calm and stability, a time for damage assessment and the soothing of frayed nerves. It would not be normal for the markets to go back up where they were, at least not in the foreseeable future.

What has happened, says Brendan Brown, chief economist at the County NatWest investment bank, is not easily reversible. You could say it was normal that the

U.S. and West Germany realfurned their commitment to economic and exchange rate cooperation under the so-called Louvre accord, as they have just done, and that West Germany appears to have agreed not to tighten its monetary policy.

But it was abnormal, in Mr. Brown's view, that it took the threat of a currency war by James A. Baker 3d, the U.S. Treasury secretary, and a stock market

At least three important factors have changed, says Mr. Brown.

Investors now will demand a higher risk premium before investing in equities; high yields in the bond market will continue to depress the stock markets; and the new refuctance by consumers to spend money will deflate the U.S. economy and, to a lesser extent, Japan's.

U.S. policymakers will have to accept a higher rate of unemployment as a permanent feature of the economy. Nobody here is yet willing to state

confidently that the stock market gyrations of the last few days are over. Mr. Brown believes that speculation will keep big swings going for several weeks, precisely because nobody knows any more what normal market levels are.

Even if they are not immediately repeated, swings of the size of the past few days have become a fact of life. The next

See STORM, Page 5



Saint Laurent's designs anged from the jazzy, as tere, to the sober on the ast day of the Paris col-Page 5.

The U.S. market crash

Soviet scientists are planning

PORTS

JSINESS/FINANCE

York-born scholar said when interrupted during one answer. Mr. Solow said he was reluctant to comment on the recent gyrations The NYSE suspended three of world stock markets. His son, John, also an economist, gave him one piece of advise that he planned to follow, he said: "Don't

say anything stupid about the stock But he did say he "would like to think that the stock market, the See NOBEL, Page 5

"Of course, I would be willing to

listen to their proposal," the Re-publican president said, complain-

ing. "They have never listened to

He added: "Let me put it this way: I have not changed my mind about the impact of increased taxes, which does not result in in-

creased revenues. Historically, tax

increases result in reduced reve-

nues and reduced tax rates result in

increased revenues, and that's a point I would make."

himself to actual compromise in

new talks that he proposed with

congressional leaders on the sub-

ject of the federal budget. "Obvi-

ously, we'll listen to each other's

Asked if he was willing to com-promise, Mr. Reagan said, "I don't think you can answer in advance

other than I have said I am willing

Mr. Fitzwater said that after Mr.

visers on Tuesday, he decided to

sound conciliatory about Demo-

cratic demands for negotiations on

easing the federal budget deficit

Mr. Fitzwater cited "the gravity

Mr. Fitzwater said Mr. Rengan

See TAXES, Page 5

sals," he said.

to hear their position."

Mr. Reagan would not commit

Robert M. Solow, 63, in his office at the Massachusetts Institute of Technology.

Politburo Member Is Retired In Apparent Fall From Favor

Party Central Committee on the session that month of the Su-Wednesday retired Geidar A. preme Soviet, the nominal parliapress agency announced.

Mr. Aliyev, 64, was absent from the last plenary meeting of the Central Committee in June, triggering speculation that he was ill or out of favor with the Kremlin hierarchy led by Mikhail S. Gorbachev.

Tass said, "The plenary meeting satisfied the request of Geidar Aliyev regarding his release from responsibility as a member of the Politburo, in connection with his Dinmukhamed A. Kunaev. departure on pension for reasons of

The former head of the security police in the Azerbaidjan republic was the last man to rise to the party's ruling body under the pa-tronage of President Leonid I. Brezhnev. He had been a Politburo

member since November 1982. Although Mr. Aliyev was considered an early supporter of Mr. Gor-bachev, the industries for which he was responsible have been performing poorly and have repeated-ly been criticized by the state-run

In addition to missing the last

RUSSELL BAKED

The Associated Press

Central Committee gathering in The campaign, which Mr. GorMOSCOW — The Communist June, Mr. Aliyev was absent from bachev discussed at a party confer-Aliyev from the ruling Polithuro ment as well as from a major Cen-"for reasons of health," the Tass tral Committee conference on It also ma which is one of the two economic sectors for which he was responsi-

> Mr. Aliyev is the fifth Polithuro member to be removed since Mr. Gorbachev came to power in March 1985. The others are Grigory V. Romanov, Viktor V. Grishin, Nikolai A. Tikhonov and

Food Shortages Targeted Philip Taubman of The New York

Times reported from Moscow: Mr. Gorbachev, under increasing pressure to produce improve-ments in living standards, is pressing the party and government to alleviate chronic food shortages as quickly as possible.

Calling for urgent measures to improve the storage, processing and distribution of food, Mr. Gorbachev told party leaders Saturday that the country could not wait 5 to 10 years for adequate supplies of farm products.

Many Moscow residents say there is less food in the stores now ence over the weekend reflects his impatience at the slow pace of de-

It also marks the clearest sign to production of consumer goods, date that he feels mounting pressure to translate changes he has started into improvements in the ble. Transport industries was the availability of food and other consumer goods.

"If we fail to tackle urgent tasks, those which affect the everyday life of the nation, people will not understand us," Mr. Gorbachev told party leaders. "We cannot live with hopes alone. Many problems have to be tackled today.

More than two and a half years into Mr. Gorbachev's administration, Russians seem increasingly restive, complaining that he has called for extensive revisions in the economic system, and increased productivity, without providing any material benefits.

Outside Moscow, food shortages are more common and severe. Butter and meat are rationed in many places, the result not only of poor farm production but also of processing and distribution problems that are staggering.

The newspaper Sovetskaya Rossiva recently reported that 50 perthere is less rood in the stores now than five years ago, and the lines cent of the potatoes grown in the that have been a hallmark of the Russian Federation, the largest of the Soviet economy for years have, if

Telecom Geneva 87. A message from Matra:

Understanding each other is good...



Stranded passengers at Moscow's Sheremetyevo Airport wait for the fog to lift.

Fog Shuts Down 3 Moscow Airports

MOSCOW - Heavy fog persisted in the Soviet capital for a third straight day Wednesday, continu-ing to halt flights to and from its

GABS.

three airports and stranding thou-

Flights of Pan American World Airways. Air France and other inernational carriers, in and out of Moscow, were delayed indefinitely. "Nobody's landing," said a spokeswoman for Pan Am, who said the airline's Tuesday flight from Frankfurt had not been able

The fog lifted in central Moscow during the day, but not sufficiently at outlying Sheremetyevo Airport to allow operations to resume. Sheremetyevo, which officials said probably would be closed all day, handles most international flights. Radio Moscow said meteorolo-

gists predicted no improvement in visibility in the near future. Mos-

bus accident outside Moscow that killed 11 people.

week during its U.S. tour has been granted political asylum in the United States, immigration officials said on Tuesday.

Andrei Ustincw, 32, "has requested asylum and it has been granted; he will be staying in the United States," said Ronald Chandler, director of the U.S. Immigration and Naturalization Service's office here. Mr. Ustinov will perform with the Dallas Ballet on a three-month contract through the year's end.

Asked about his mife and 216 uses ald develope a house will be said. The newspaper Sovietskaya Rossiya said a bus and car collided in fog on a bridge outside Moscow Tuesday morning, killing at least Il bus passengers.

Late Tuesday, the official Tass press agency said 19,000 passengers were stuck at two Moscow airports that mainly handle domes-Lic traffic.

"About 14,000 passengers are waiting on the weather at Domdedovo Airport, "Tass said. "and roughly 5,000 are waiting at Vnu-

Tass said airport officials were trying to arrange train travel for stranded travelers. But most trains cow-bound flights were rerouted to run at 100 percent capacity, as do ther cities, it said. most Aeroflot flights, so a quick The dense fog was blamed for a resolution was difficult.

Downpours Slow U.K. Effort To Clear Up Storm Damage

Gorbachev Weighs Trip

To U.S. of 1 to 5 Days

LONDON — Britain, still trying to clear up from the violent storm last week, was hit by torrential rain Wednesday, disrupting highway

"I've never seen rain like it." said policeman in the southern county of Sussex, where people had to be evacuated from their homes. The London Weather Center warned of

By Don Oberdorfer

Washington Post Service HELSINKI — Mikhail S. Gor-

bachev's summit trip to the United

States will be a one, three- or five-

day visit later this year, assuming negotiations with Secretary of State

George P. Shultz produce agree-ment this week on holding a sum-

mit meeting, a member of Mr. Shultz' entourage said Wednesday.

As Mr. Shultz left Helsinki for

Moscow by train because of fog at the Moscow airport, State Depart-ment sources said that the Soviet

leader was considering each of the options but that it was not yet clear

Mr. Shultz, in a news conference shortly before leaving Helsinki, ap-peared optimistic that the remain-

ing issues standing in the way of a summit meeting could be resolved.

A U.S. official said Mr. Gorba-

chev's decision about how long to stay in the United States, and thus

how much of his prestige to invest in a summit meeting, is likely to

depend in part on his assessment of whether the U.S. Senate will ratify a proposed U.S. Soviet treaty elim-

inating intermediate-range nuclear

If ratification appears doubtful, Mr. Gorbachev is likely to choose a one-day, all-business visit to sign the treaty, an official said.

Brighter prospects for ratifica-tion could bring Mr. Gorbachev to Washington for a three-day visit which would include more exten-

sive meetings with President Ron-

ald Reagan aimed at progress to-

ward a treaty on long-range nuclear arms and other accords.

A five-day visit, the official said, would likely include travel around

the United States and far more ex-

tensive U.S. and international ex-

posure for Mr. Gorbachev in the

news media. Even this option

would be far shorter than the 13-

which he would choose.

Kent, in the southeast, which was one of the areas worst hit by the storm Friday. It was the worst storm in Britain in three centuries.

Authorities said Wednesday that 180,000 homes in southeast England were without power and that it could be days before lines were

The government has ordered an winds last week. Hours before the

day tour by Nikita S. Khrushchev in 1959.

At his news conference, Mr. Shultz said all the issues standing in the way of an accord on intermedi-

ate-range missiles have been settled in principle. However, he added

that arrangements about how the treaty is to be applied and verified

If all substantial issues are

ironed out, however, the hope among U.S. officials is that the Soviets will agree to the summit meet-ing without another high-level

Also at his news conference, Mr. Shultz vigorously defended U.S. actions in the Gulf over the past month. He said the United States

should "get a gold star" for attack-ing an Iranian ship that was laying mines in the Gulf, and he declared, "We will protect our interests."

He also said he planned to talk to

Mr. Shevardnadze and other Soviet leaders about the possibility of po-litical change in Cambodia and

about the prospects for a peaceful 1988 Olympic Games in Seoul.

remain to be completed.

Moscow late Friday.

WASHINGTON (AP) — President Ronald Reagan and President José
Azona Hoyo of Honduras agreed Wednesday to press for full compliance by all parties with the Guatemala agreement for peace in Central
America, a senior administration official said.

The official, speaking on condition he not be identified, said the two
leaders also agreed that the Contra rebels in Nicaragua should be
supported as a means of keeping pressure on the country's Sandinist
government to comply with the agreement.

Last week, Mr. Azona distanced himself from his counterparts in the
region when he said the peace accord should be considered null and void
if Nicaragua was not in full compliance by Nov. 5. The accord signed by
the five presidents Aug. 7 in Guatemala City set a 90-day deadline for
meeting its broad goal of halting civil wars in Nicaragua and El Salvador
and lesser conflicts in Honduras and Guatemala.

WORLD BRIEFS

UN Hears Plea to Help AIDS Victims

Health Organization appealed Tuesday to societies everywhere to accept AIDS victims, stressing that the healthy can be protected against infec-

The doctor, Jonathan Mann, director of WHO's Special Program on AIDS, told the General Assembly that the world faced an "epidemic" of

the incurable disease, with up to 3 million new active cases likely to

develop within five years among the 5 to 10 million people now believed

to carry the AIDS virus. This would mean 2 more than 10-fold increase

over current levels in the number of active sufferers from acquired

Such an increase would "raise mortality rates several fold among the

economically and socially most productive groups, especially 25- to 45-year-olds," Dr. Mann said. He said AIDS victims should be allowed to

retain their normal positions in society and should not be ostracized.

Bonn Keeps Strict Radiation Limits

BONN (Reuters) — West Germany decided Wednesday to continue basing its standards for radiation levels in food on current European Community limits, rejecting efforts by its partners in the 12-nation bloc

The Environment Ministry said the cabinet had agreed to maintainer beyond their expiration date of Nov. I the EC levels of 370 becquerels for

milk and milk products and 600 becquerels for other foods. West German newspapers have reported that the proponents of relaxed limits want them raised to 1,000 becquerels for milk and milk products and 1,250 feet

The ministry said that Bonn would use the intervening time before the EC-wide limits expire to try to persuade its partners to agree to a new

U.S. Grants Asylum to Soviet Dancer

DALLAS (AP) - A Soviet dancer who left the Moscow Ballet last

Asked about his wife and 21/2-year-old daughter who are still in the

Soviet Union, Mr. Ustinov said through an interpreter that the couple had wanted to get a divorce, but that such a move was difficult in the Soviet Union. He said, however, he would try to bring his daughter to the United States.

U.S. and Honduras Discuss Peace Pact

WASHINGTON (AP) - President Ronald Reagan and President José

immune deficiency syndrome.

other foods.

UNITED NATIONS, New York (NYT) - A doctor with the World

Spy Aids U.S., Will Get Reduced Term

WASHINGTON (AP) - Sergeant Clayton J. Lonetree, a guard at the WASHINGTON (AP) — Sergeant Clayton 1. Lonetree, a guaru at the U.S. Embassy in Moscow who was convicted of spying for the Soviet Union, has agreed to cooperate with U.S. counterintelligence agents in exchange for a promised 5-year reduction in his 30-year prison sentence, the Marine Corps said Wednesday.

Chief Warrant Officer Randy Gaddor a spokesman at the Quanticit Marine Base in Virginia, said Sergeant Lonetree and the base's commanding officer had reached an agreement after his August conviction. Sergeant Lonetree agreed to undergo extensive debriefing on his activities of the convention of the

Sergeant Lonetree agreed to undergo extensive debriefing on his activities, while assigned to the American embassies in Moscow and Vienna, and London Weather Center warned of more rain later Wednesday in northern England and Scotland.

Lieutenant General Frank E. Petersen, the Quantico commander, agreed to the reduced sentence.

In many parts of southern and central England, floods of up to six feet (1.8 meters) deep were report
winds last week. Hours before the storm struck early Friday morning, meteorologists were predicting no more than "strong winds."

"Debriefings are being conducted by counterintelligence specialists in effort to learn, first, of possible damage to the national security and secondly, the recruimment methods of hostile intelligence services," the

Panamanian Protesters to Defy Ban 🤃

PANAMA CITY (AFP) — A coalition of opposition groups will go ahead with a mass protest march Thursday in defiance of an official ban; coalition officials said Wednesday. The march is intended to put pressure on the government and to push for the removal of the nation's military leader, General Manuel Antonio Noriega.

The government, headed by President Eric Arturo Delvalle, has out-lawed the demonstration and this week arrested 40 opposition leaders.' Since the first week of June, when a former military leader made charges of corruption and fraud against General Noriega, there have been demonstrations seeking his removal almost daily.

Opposition forces are gathered in the Civic Crusade, which comprises 107 business and union groups and which called Thursday's protest as a "demonstration of force" against the military-led government.

Officials in the Shultz party said it was unlikely that a final text of the treaty would be completed by the time Mr. Shultz and Eduard A. Shevardnadze, the Soviet foreign minister, finish their discussions in Caretaker Government Set in Belgium

BRUSSELS (Reuters) — Prime Minister Wilfried Martens of Belgium reached agreement with his coalition partners on forming a caretaker government Wednesday night, the national news agency Belga said.

Belgium's center-right government collapsed Monday over a language dispute and Mr. Martens, 51, was asked by King Bandouin to form an interim government until early elections could be held.

TRAVEL UPDATE

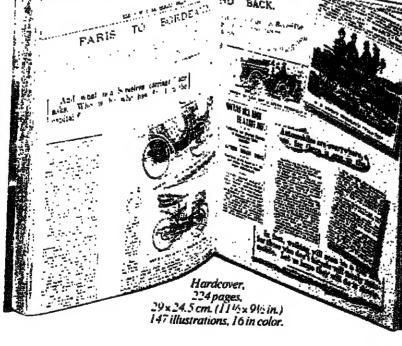
8 More Airlines Join Transport Group

GENEVA (UPI) — The International Air Transport Association on Wednesday reported that eight new airlines have joined the agency to bring total membership up to 136 active and 32 associate members. It said the new members are Dan-Air (Britain), Flight West Airlines (Australia), Affretair (Zimbabwe), Delta Air (West Germany), Wairarapa Airlines (New Zealand), Air Reunion, West African Airways (Gambia), and Connectair (Britain).

A 4.8-mile-long underwater road turnel that will connect four islands in western Norway was opened Tuesday by King Olaf. The tunnel links the islands of Ellingsoya, Valderoya, Giskoya and Godoya, 300 miles (486 kilometers) northwest of Oslo.

On-the-spot reports of an era of great inventions and remarkable people





IHT journalist Hebe Dorsey, fascinated by the Belle Époque, has compiled a book that is a veritable open window on that extravagant period. Using the most authentic of sources - the archives of the Paris Herald (former nickname of the International Herald Tribune) -she has sifted through literally thousands of pages of newsprint to bring readers an immense variety of information as well as reproductions of major news stories of the

time, articles, gossip columns, sports pages, turn-ofthe-century fashion news (for men and women)... even old-time comic strips and cartoons.

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PACIFIC WESTERN UNIVERSITY 600 N. Sepulvedo Blvd., Los Angeles, California 90049, Deof. 23, U.S.A.

Chile Acts to Strip Marxists of Rights The Associated Press SANTIAGO — Chile's military pected to sign the bill quickly, makyears from holding public office;

junta has approved a law that strips convicted Marxists of the right to free speech and empowers the government to suspend them from their jobs and fine news organizations that publish their views.

The hill approved Toward and the strips of the supported the strips of the supported the supporte The bill approved Tuesday

night, also foresees sanctions for any political party that seeks or accepts an alliance with Marxist Interior Minister Sergio Fernán-

dez called the legislation "one of the most transcendental juridicalpolitical steps" since the approval in 1980 of the constitution, which outlaws Markist groups.

The measure was seen as an attempt to stifle Marxist activity in a single-candidate presidential ballot munication media."

Index the bill records with a record of the bill record of the bill records with a record of the bill record of the bill records with a record of the bill record of the bill records with a record of the bill record of planned by the rightist government

A constitution was approved in 1980 and provided for a return to democracy after a minimum of Meese's Infant Grandson.

The new measure applies to individuals or groups convicted of vio-lating Article Eight of the constitu-tion, which bans Marxist activity. It calls for the confiscation by the state of all goods belonging to the groups and declares that individuals who violate the article "will not be able to exercise their right of

General Pinochet overthrew the leadership of educational, labor. leftist coalition government of President Salvador Allende in borhood associations.

Dies in West Germany

The Associated Press WASHINGTON - The 14month-old grandson of Attorney General Edwin Meese 3d has died

at his home in West Germany, according to the Justice Department.

Mr. Meese's grandson, Andrew.

Scott Meese, died overnight Monday, department officials said.

Tuesday, The child, the son of Mr.

Meese's one Michael died in his Under the bill, people who pro-President Augusto Pinochet, an ganized by such Marxist groups immediately known. mote or participate in activities or-ganized by such Marxist province



Reagan and Signs of Inc

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Weinberger L

Withfratton — Defense Secretary with With Marriager ordered in the sound freed Holls man to a controlly and second hemend on milest week in CBS tore . . . Mr Heitman, callng new - tyan datom even **helore** the report was saired, said his house would be a rough only at the end of the Product of Congressivation.

But reports continue to argulate disconsistent of the state of t deny if Minday, saving at a news conference. When and if there is any change invoced. I think you will be either the first or the second

One office it said Tuesday that Mr Weinberger bud been consider-ADVERTISEMENT



President Reagan and Prime Minister Gandhi after their meeting in Washington.

*Gyiet Da Reagan and Gandhi Confer Amid Signs of Increasing Cooperation

By Neil A. Lewis New York Times Service

New York Times Service

WASHINGTON — Prime Minister Rajiv Gandhi and President
Ronald Reagan have conferred
intring a visit by the Indian leader
in what U.S. officials characterized
as a new atmosphere of increased

Leaving the White House after the meeting Tuesday, Mr. Gandhi

Carling expressed hope for better relations

and Indian and American officials resented a list of initiatives designed to emphasize an effort by

oth nations to cooperate more. Mr. Reagan said he "assured Mr. Gandhi that our objective is stabilby and reduced tensions in South Asia and that our assistance is not firected against India."

Mr. Gandhi has often complained that the United States has not done enough to prevent Paki-tan from building nuclear weap-ns. "We do not have nuclear weapons," Mr. Gandhi said. "We to not want nuclear weapons, and Citiend we certainly do not want nuclear

reapons in our neighborhood." The package of initiatives unlecision to go ahead with the joint construction of a new Indian comset aircraft and the resolution of a disagreement over India's purchase. a new American supercomputer.
India has maintained close rela-

WASHINGTON - Defense

og news organizations even before he report was aired, said his boss

But reports continue to circulate

ould leave office only at the end

mong senior Pentagon officials hat Mr. Weinberger may leave be-ore long. He himself did not flatly leny it Monday, saying at a news onference. When and if there is

my change involved, I think you will be either the first or the second

One official said Tuesday that W. Weinberger had been consider-

WASHINGTON — Delense ierretary Caspar W. Weinberger Indered his spokesman, Fred Hoffman, to deny categorically and vermently a report last week by CBS less that Mr. Weinberger wanted o resi 1 soon. Mr. Hoffman, call-

fire John i ransport

32 7 77 J. 138

regarded each other warily for years. But Tuesday, an administra-tion official said Mr. Gandhi ap-peared to have decided to change

Union," the official said. "Rajiv Gandhi wants the United States to be more of a player and is no longer

ing American technology had proved to be a vehicle for improvg relations.

American officials said the opportunity to improve relations with New Delhi comes at a time when Washington's relations with Pakistan, India's regional rival, are growing more fractious.

American aid to Pakistan was

was likely to be renewed, adminis-tration officials acknowledged that

a Pakistani request for advanced

early warning radar planes had been pushed back. India was deeply concerned over the possibility of Pakisten's acquir-ing the planes, which the administration was preparing to supply to help counter Soviet attacks across the Afghan border.

An administration official said Mr. Gandbi, who was in North America for a meeting of Com-monwealth nations in Canada last week, had altered his schedule to confer with Mr. Reagan. The offi-cial said the ease with which the visit was arranged was a symbol of improved relations.

But another official cautioned that even with good intentions on the part of both leaders, "there are formidable obstacles to expanding

and improving the relationship."

American officials also said they hoped Mr. Gandhi would mute some of his anti-American statements. He recently has suggested in political gatherings that the United States has been trying to destabilize India. An American official said such remarks in a political context "are largely discounted," but added, "That doesn't mean it goes

the history of World War IL.

Weinberger Insists He's Not Resigning

depression, several economists said. What is clear, said Kirk O'Don-

an indefatigable pleasure in his job, the more so when the battle of the budget, military activity in the Gulf, administration infighting always done best when economics over arms control and other causes ing months of the administration should Mr. Weinberger depart are should Mr. Weinberger depart are the bridge," another official said.

But his wife, Jane, is not in good health, a consideration that some of Menda. comes to the fore. By reviving memories of Mr. Hoover, he said, the market slide could undermine what had been

> ing a new image as the party of prosperity," he said. "This could reverse that progress."
>
> All the Democratic candidates

tions with the Soviet Union, and Washington and New Delhi have ons. While congressional leaders regarded each other warily for informed Mr. Gandhi that the aid

the nature of that relationship.

"India is seeking a more bal-anced relationship between the United States and the Soviet

scared to say so."

Another official said that provid-

Progress had been stalled on the joint production of the light com-bat aircraft while Indian and American officials negotiated over the variety of high-technology ele-ments to be used for the plane's

Earlier this month, India also settled a dispute over what variety of supercomputer it would pur-chase from the United States.

suspended after Congress declined to extend a waiver to nations sus- down easily.

ing leaving for some time. What believe will persuade him to keeps him there, associates say, is at an opportune moment -

Geneva Bans a Speech Scheduled by Le Pen

bealth, a consideration that some of Nevada.

Political Studies. The canton said

Market's Crash Opens Rifts In Field of U.S. Republicans Aides to several candidates said feeting the market and maybe find

down" the American economy.

Political leaders agreed that

Monday's crash would cast doubt

on Reagan administration policies

and Republican claims of econom-

ic success, even if it did not mark

ate floor reflected this sense of dan-

ger both to the economy and, indi-

"In the final analysis," he said,

Reagan would have anything to announce.

Mr. Fitzwater was asked whether Mr. Reagan would announce

date for a summit meeting with the Soviet leader, Mikhail S. Gorbachev, in view of the move by the two superpowers toward agreement on the final details of a treaty to eliminate intermediate-range nuclear

weapons. "It's not the reason for calling the press conference." he

rectly, to his party.

By E.J. Dionne Jr.

New York Times Service

WASHINGTON — The stock

Aides to several candidates said the Democrats did not want to appear to aggravate already juttery

markets or to be seen as "talking market's plunge threatens to divide the Republican presidential field, as the party's candidates scramble to contain the damage they fear the downturn on Wall Street may inflict on their chances in 1988.

What may have been the most the beginning of a recession.

Mr. Dole's statement on the Senimportant statement came from Senator Bob Dole of Kansas, the leading rival of Vice President George Bush.

While his aides insisted that his comments on the Senate floor Tuesday morning were not meant as criticism of President Ronald Reagan, he pointedly said that "someone has to take charge" and called for presidential leadership.

Mr. Dole later softened the impact of his comments by praising a statement by Mr. Reagan expressing his willingness to meet with Democratic leaders to discuss steps

to stabilize the economy.
"His statement will reassure
American investors," Mr. Dole

Nevertheless, his careful effort to distance himself from the White House's earlier tough stand against Democratic budget proposals was one of a number of divisions that opened in Republican ranks.

On Monday, Representative Jack F. Kemp of New York criticised statements lack was by Tesa.

cized statements last week by Trea-sury Secretary James A. Baker 3d, which he said had helped set off the

On Tuesday, Alexander M. Haig Jr., former secretary of state under Mr. Reagan, directly criticized the administration's budget policies, saying that they had helped bring on the decline.

Republicans and Democrats saw the Wall Street plunge as most dan-gerous to the presidential aspira-tions of Mr. Bush, who has led Mr. Dole in the public opinion polls. He maintained silence on the

market's downturn, but his aides said that he would not abandon the president at a time of crisis. That course, in any event, would be hazardous for a vice president, politi-cians in both parties agreed. Democratic presidential candi-

dates continued to criticize the administration for its fiscal and trade policies. But they generally followed the Democratic congressionated a bipartisan approach.

Both Governor Michael S. Dukacis of Massachusetts and Senaministration for its fiscal and trade

tor Albert Gore Jr. of Tennessee issued calls for such action, with Mr. Gore speaking of the need for a "domestic summit."

The Democrats' caution also reflected what several economists see as a serious question for the party: whether raising taxes and cutting spending are appropriate tactics if the country is about to enter hard

Such restraint, as President Herbert Hoover learned, can be precisely the medicine that spurs a

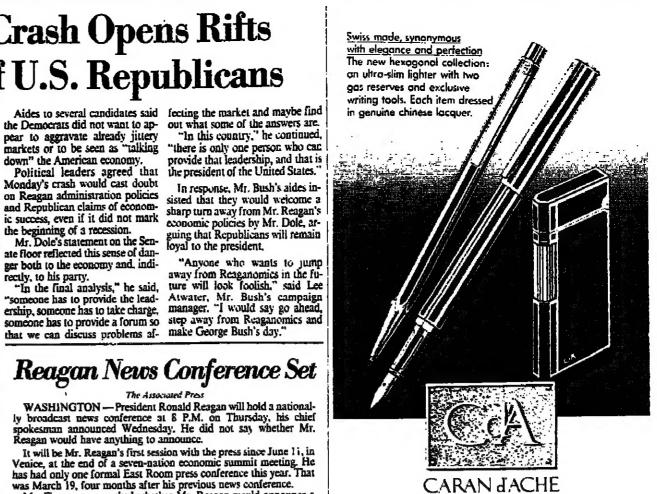
nell, a Democratic political analyst, is that the Democrats have almost

viewed as Ronald Reagan's most formidable achievement The Republicans had gone a long way in casting off the image as the party of hard times and creat-

GENEVA — The Swiss canton of Geneva has banned Jean-Marie Le Pen, the rightist French politician, from fulfilling a speaking engagement on Nov. 8 before the International Circle of Economic and Political Studies. The capture said blamed Mr. Reagan's policies, and particularly the budget deficit, for the market's troubles, while re-maining generally cautious and conciliatory.

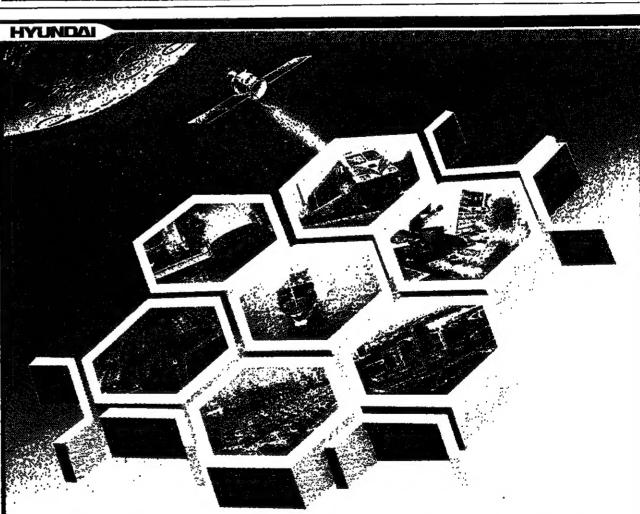
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Hyundai, serving equally, consistently and economically.



TLX: HYUNDAI K23111/5, K23175/7HD CORP.

In Seoul Opposition Bulwark, Eggs and Tear Gas for Roh

By Fred High

Washington Past Service KWANGJU, South Kores The leader of the ruling party, Roh Tae Woo, carried a message of reconciliation into this stronghold of government opposition Wednesday, but received a response that day, but received a response that showed the challenge he faces in his campaign to be elected president of South Korea

Mr. Roh met small, unenthusiastic and at times bostile crowds as he toured this provincial capital, site of a major uprising against the military government in 1980 and stronghold of support for Kim Dae Jung, an opposition leader.

Twice Wednesday, protesters pelted Mr. Roh with eggs and once he was whisked away from demonstrators throwing tear-gas gre-

Mr. Roh's reception contrasted sharply with the huge, good-na-tured crowds that greeted Mr. Kim here last month.

Another opposition leader, Kim Young Sam, is also seeking the presidency.

Campaign aides to Mr. Roh, who will be the ruling party candidate in the December presidential election, stressed that Mr. Rob is not seeking to compete with the two Kims in attracting huge crowds. They said he should be praised for venturing into unfriendly territory in an effort to ease the bitterness that courses through this nation's poli-

"When we go to other areas, the response is very different," said cratic Justice Party. "This is Kwangju, It's very understand

power in a 1980 coup, soldiers here gunned down large numbers of unarmed protesters. The government acknowledged killing about 200 ci-vilians, while many Kwangju resi-dents insisted 2,000 died.

The government never apolothe incident, but instead branded the casualties as lawless rebels. Kwangju became a rallying cry for opponents of the Chun gov-

Now Mr. Chun has promised to ceed him in South Korea's first free election in 16 years. Mr. Roh-met with relatives of the Kwangju-victims Wednesday and promised

Hyun Hong Choo, deputy secre-for the first time to erect a monu-tary-general of the ruling Demo-ment in their honor and pay finan-cratic Instice Party. "This is cial compensation if he is elected."

His appeal won support from some, but many others remained hostile. Several mothers of youths killed in the Kwangju uprising pelted him with eggs and shouted
"Murderer go home!" as he entered
a gymnasium for an indoor rally Vednesday morning.

Mr. Roh was splattered but un-harmed, and he later shrugged off the incident as a "spicy byproduct on our road to democratization."

But he seemed to generate little support, even among those who turned out to greet him. A 25-yearold teacher trainee waving a flag as he passed said that she had come only out of curiosity and that most step down as president and his of the other dozens of onlookers commade, Mr. Roh, is seeking to were party or government officials. were party or government officials.

"If he tried to hold a mass rally here like Kim Dae Jung, stones would pour down on him," she



Roh Tae Woo and aides fleeing tear gas Wednesday in Kwangju, South Korea.

Indian Police Arrest 250 Near Main Sikh Shrine

dead was Jarnail Singh Bhindran-

Gandhi, who ordered the June raid.

was assassinated in October of that

searches recently around the tem-

ple in an attempt to round up Sikhs

year by her Sikh bodyguards.

wale, a militant Sikh preacher.

AMRITSAR, India - Police raided the complex around the ho-liest Sikh shrine Wednesday and arrested 250 people in an effort to block a scheduled rally by militant

Sikh separatists. Meanwhile, in New Delhi, a police alert was declared after sus-pected Sikh extremists killed 11 ciilians in overnight attacks. Police and troops entered the

houses and offices, a police spokesman said. Police and troops did not enter the temple itself, he said. Past raids on the temple have

enraged members of the minority Sikh religion. In June 1984, the army seized control of the shrine, leaving an estimated 1,200 people dead, mostly Sikhs. Among the complex surrounding the Golden Temple in Amritsar early Wednes-

> A Sikh spokesman said most of those arrested Wednesday were pil-grims visiting the shrine. Police said women and children were among those seized and would

A spokesman for militant Sikhs said the sarbat khalsa, or general convention of Sikhs, would be held Thursday as planned despite the

seized the city center.
About 17,000 Indian troops are

tween representatives of the Tamils

city. About 50,000 were huddled

for safety in and around the large

"I saw a lot of people with gun-

ple. She said two people had died of

and forth to their homes to collect

food and many had been wounded

land in the north of the country,

killed about 200 Sinhalese.

She said refugees shuttled back

and the Sinhalese majority.

Hindu Nallur temple.

want the meeting to approve a so-called Khalistan Council to rule Former Prime Minister Indira their nation. Khalistan, meaning land of the pure in the Punjabi language, is the name the radicals use for the homeland they hope to Police have carried out several

> Earlier this week, police arrested the three Sikh high priests who called for the convention. Police on Wednesday imposed a round-theclock curfew in Amritsar, then lifted it from 2:30 P.M. to 5 P.M. to allow people to go shopping.

in New Delin, gunmen suspected of being Sikhs shot and killed 11 civilians in overnight attacks. Extra police were deployed to control angry residents who gathered in middle-class New Delhi

neighborhoods where most of the victims died, police said. Police shot and killed one of the

fire with automatic rifles in at least three neighborhoods, with one attack aimed at a party held in advance of the Hindu holiday of Diwali, the festival of lights, which falls on Thursday, police said.

Tuesday's killings marked the third time suspected Sikh extremists had gone on a shooting spree in New Delhi in the last four months, On July 30, two members of a Hindu-dominated political party were killed. Sikh militants killed 14 people in a series of attacks on June 14.

Militant Sikhs have killed more than 840 people this year. Most of the victims were Hindus or modermajority in Punjab, they make up only 2 percent of India's almost 800 million people.

Sikhs allege discrimination by

South Africa Seeks Allies Among Island Neighbors Foreign Aid Program Brings Cattle And Rumors to Equatorial Guinea

By James Brooke New York Times Service MOKA, Equatorial Guinea

High on a flank of an extinct volcano here on the island of Bioko, Hilton Lack sat down to a ranch

breakfast after radioing his daily herd report to South Africa.

"South Africa is isolated and looking for friends," the burly rancher said between bites of steak from cattle raised on the island. "We are trying to show people we are not devils with homs."

South African aid workers first arrived in November 1985 in Equatorial Guinea, a small nation on the coast of West Africa south of Nigeria. Embarking on a \$700,000-a-year aid program, they now raise sheep and beef cattle, offer free medical assistance to villagers and are rebuilding a 16-mile (26-kilometer) mountain road from Moka

Their presence in the former Spanish colony is part of a new South African policy to win friends on small African islands with big airfields. Equatorial Guinea consists of Rio Muni, on the continent. and several islands, including Bioko, the largest, in the adjacent Gulf of Guinea.

On the east coast of Africa, the South Africans have started similar cattle-breeding projects in the Comoro Islands and on Mauritius. Western diplomats speculated that the South Africans invest in

Bioko as insurance against tighter

trade and transportation sanctions. South Africa's airline, which has been denied landing rights in many continental African nations for years, may want to use the interna-tional airport at Malabo, the nation's capital, to lessen its reliance on Cape Verde, where many of its long-distance flights refuel. Ma-labo is on Bioko. Cape Verde is farther from South Africa, in the eastern Atlantic nearly 400 miles west of Dakar, Senegal.

If trade sanctions are tightened, South Africa could maintain its trade links with the outside world by transshipping imports and ex-ports through Malabo, a deepwater

Indeed, when a planeload of South African businessmen flew into Malabo last week, the small seaport of 25,000 residents was abuzz with rumors that the South Africans had come to buy Nigerian oil through intermediaries in Equa-Iorial Gumea.

Ninety miles north of Bioko is Calabar. Nigeria. a major oil exporting port for sub-Saharan Afri-ca's largest oil exporter. But Nigoria, the world's most populous black-ruled nation, is hostile to the South African presence in Equato-

"We know and everyone knows that the South Africans are here." the Nigerian ambassador. Festus B.I. Porbeni, said in an interview in Malabo. "We are waiting to see if anything develops out of this that threatens our security.

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GLENLIVET

Genscher Due to Make Landmark Albania Visit

BONN - West Germany's foreign minister, Hans-Dietrich Genscher, will be the first Western foreign minister to pay an official visit to Albania when he holds talks there Friday, the Foreign Ministry said on Wednesday.

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Three weeks ago, after years of effort, West Germany succeeded in establishing diplomatic relations with Albania. Diplomatic sources in Bonn said the development reflected Albania's recent adoption of a more open policy towards the West, formerly viewed with intense suspicion by its leaders.

JAFFNA Sri Lanka - Hun-

dreds of heavily armed Tamil re-

bels were still in control of Jaffna

despite Indian claims to have cap-

tured central parts of the port city.

in the center of the city to demon-

strate their control after a 12-day

Indian assault that the rebels said

In the first independent evewit-ness account of the fighting in Jaff-

na, a Sri Lankan correspondent for

Reuters said the Liberation Tigers

of Tamil Eelam were holding off

the Indian troops at the outskirts of

A spokesman for the Indian gov-ernment in New Delhi said Mon-

day that its troops were "mopping up" after seizing central public

tion. The External Ministry

spokesman said a column of troops

from the west had linked up with

buildings in the face of stiff opposi- ans and the rebels.

had cost more than 650 lives.

Guerrillas moved freely Tuesday

fighting for a separate nation in Punjab. Militants were scheduled to hold a rally Thursday to discuss forming a council that would rule their separate nation.

probably be released soon.

attackers and were searching for

Indians and Tamils Both Claim Control of Jaffna

in Sri Lanka trying to enforce a points on main roads leading to the peace accord signed July 29 becity. Refugees said both sides had committed atrocities in what was

Indian soldiers manned check-

Tens of thousands of civilians the most violent lighting during have become refugees in their own four years of ethnic violence. "Anyone in the world valuing human life should step in and stop the annihilation in Sri Lanka," said R. Balasubramaniam, president of

shot wounds including some boys and girls," said a medical student He described the p He described the population at who had sought shelter in the tem- Jaffna as being under constant threat from artillery shells and bursts of machine-gun fire from Tamil and Indian positions.

Hundreds of buildings bore the scares of bullet, grenade and artilin the cross fire between the Indi- lery fire.

An official at the Jaffna hospital Indian troops launched the latest said, "There is no electricity, wards assault against the guerrillas on are in darkness except two emer-Oct. 10 after the rebels, who are gency rooms and there is no wa-demanding an independent home-

"We have blood that can only repudiated the peace accord and last three weeks and quite a numilled about 200 Sinhalese. ber of patients are dying. We are was killed, has been shortened by Hundreds of people were seen also short of drugs," the official two hours, state radio said Wednesstreaming out of the Jaffua Penin-said. He said there were 557 people day.

paratroops from Jaffna Fort and sula in buses, lorries and cars flying in the hospital being treated for A Tamil leader put guerrilla loses in the offensive at 51. He said

that 300 Indian troops and another 300 civilians had been killed. The Indian High Commission in Colombo said Wednesday that 607 rebels had been killed and more

than 280 captured. Indian losses were put at 127 dead, 379 wounded and 27 listed as missing. Neither set of figures could be confirmed independently.

A guerrilla commander identified only as Yogi said that, "In world history guerrilla fighters are

We can last till we are killed, another rebel fighter said.

not defeated and we won't be ei-

The Associated Press OUAGADOUGOU, Burkina Faso - A dusk-to-dawn curiew, imposed after the coup last week in which President Thomas Sankara was killed, has been shortened by

Uganda-Kenya Ties Take the victims were Hindus or moderate Sikhs. Although Sikhs are a A Turn for the Worse

By Sheila Rule New York Times Service

NAIROBI — A crisis in rela-tions between Uganda and Kenya has deepened, with Uganda stationing troops at the border and Kenya pledging to retaliate against any Ugandan attempt to cross the frontier in pursuit of rebels.

Tensions between the two East African countries, which have long been uneasy neighbors, began ris-ing last year. Each has accused the other of harboring and assisting insurgents, a charge that both na-

President Yoweri Museveni of Uganda, whose army is fighting several groups of rebels in areas of northern and eastern Uganda that border Sudan and Kenya, recently said troops would be stationed permanently along the border to halt guerrillas from making cross-border raids from Kenya.

of people it says are using Kenyan supporting rebels reportedly based territory to help the insurgents, but one Kenyan official has called the

names on it fictitious. "We know the identities of these thugs and their exact locations in Kenya," an administrator in the Ugandan border district of Tororo said recently. "And these details have been handed over to the Kenyan authorities. Unfortunately,

the Kenyans have not responded."

Kenya's president, Daniel aran Moi, who has cracked down on a clandestine group seeking to topple his pro-Western government, warned lost month that any attempt by Uganda to send troops across the border would be tnet with fierce retaliation. Uganda has said it has no plant to pursue rebels into Kenva.

Earlier this month, Justus Ole Tipis, the Kenyan minister of state who is responsible for defense and security in the office of the president, denounced the stationing of Ugandan troops on the border as a "bostile act short of declaration of war against Kenya."

The situation has been further strained by a recent influx of Ugandan refugees into Kenya's border district of Busia. More than 2,000 refugees have crossed into the district to escape fighting between er raids from Kenya.

Uganda said Kenya-based rebels in southeastern Uganda. The refuwere killing civilians, including gees have told reporters that Ugan-elected government councilors. It dan government soldiers abused has given the authorities here a list them and falsely accused them of

Some Kenyan administrators have appeared suspicious of the refugees, suggesting that some could be rebels seeking to use Kenya as a base for raids across the

Press reports have added ammunition to the mounting war of words, with newspapers here and in Kampala, Uganda's capital, publishing what the two governments consider hostile propagands. 世界を記

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A recent report in The Standard newspaper in Nairobi said Kenyan youths recruited by Libya had received "hard-core commando training" in Tripoli and were now back in Uganda. Local press reports this year asserted that Ugan-da had helped 200 Kenyan dissadents travel to Libya for military training to overthrow Kenya's gov-

Tensions between the two countries began rising sharply in Sep-tember 1986, when Colonel Moan-mar Gadhafi, the Libyan leader. visited Uganda.

I'M OUT OF SMALL DINNER, MADAM.

DOONESBURY









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Japanese Decide To Base New Jet On the U.S. F-16

Agence France-Presse TOKYO - The Japan Defense agency decided Wednesday to dopt the U.S. F-16 lighter made by General Dynamics Corp. for re-modeling into a new Japanese sup-port fighter, in the first such joint development program, Japanese surces said

The General Dynamics plane had been in competition with the F-15, made by McDonnell Douglas

Corp.
The agency's director-general,
Yuko Kurihara, and Defense Secretary Caspar W. Weinberger, igreed during recent talks in Washngton to remodel the U.S. F-15 or F-16 lighter into a new Japanese plane, code-named the FSX. The decision will be made formal

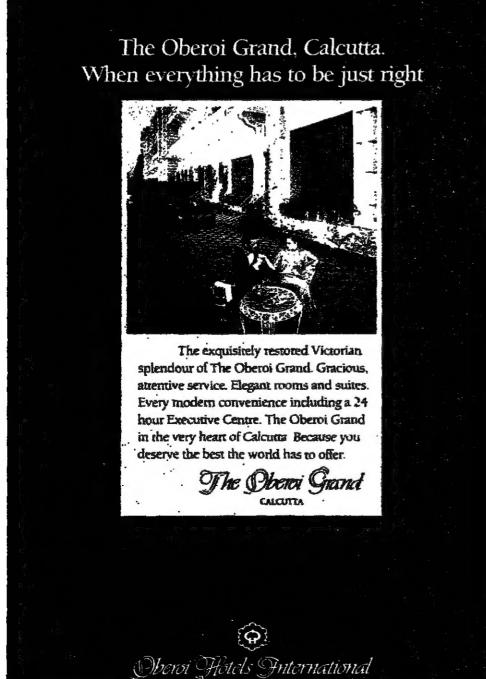
at a meeting Friday of Japan's Na-tional Security Council, which is to be chaired by Prime Minister Yasu-furo Nakasone, the sources said.

The agency chose the F-16 main-by because of its lower cost due mainly to fuel efficiency. Each FSX is expected to cost \$30 million to build.

The F-16 can also use more Japa nese technology, including an ac vanced radar system called phasedarray radar, officials said.

The remodeled F-16 will have larger main wings, capable of car-

build



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rica Seeks Aranian Says Retaliation Against U.S. Poll Finds Sland Velocity Will Not Be Confined to Gulf Region The Louising Press International ponn — A senior official of Velocity of the Press Proposal was introduced by Senator Bob Dole of Kansas, the Press proposal was introduced by Senator Bob Dole of Kansas, the Republican leader, who told his colleagues: "I think the president would not be colleagues." Washing the colleagues would not be colleagues: "I think the president would not be colleagues." Washing the colleagues would not be colleagues. "I think the president would not be colleagues." Washing the colleagues would not be colleagues. "I think the president would not be colleagues." Washing the colleagues would not be colleagues. "I think the president would not be colleagues." Washing the colleagues would not be colleagues. "I think the president would not be colleagues." The proposal was introduced by the colleagues would not be colleagues. "I think the president would not be colleagues." The proposal was introduced by th

Ali Ahani, general director for a hitical affairs in the ministry, said a news conference in the Iranian mbassy that he hoped Iran would swer the U.S. naval attack soon. "We have been restrained," he But this last attack will get Appropriate answer."

Asked if U.S. bases in countries the Gull region would be atsched, Mr. Ahani said Iran would of violate the sovereignty of other in stions to attack the United States. "But this does not mean we will "But this does not the Gulf," he

He said Iran was studying variis plans of retaliation to be exered at the proper time.

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1 MARCH #

Senate Backs Reagan

The U.S. Senate voted unani-jously Wednesday to reaffirm resident Ronald Reagan's author-To you to protect U.S. servicemen and

not make war, but protect the international shipping lanes." The 94-0 vote on Mr. Dole's amendment came as the chamber worked toward probable approval of a measure delaying until next year any substantial decision on whether to approve Mr. Reagan's

overall policy in the Gulf region. On a separate but related issue, the Senate delayed any decision on whether to try to invoke the War Powers Act until after it votes on Mr. Reagan's nomination of Judge Robert H. Bork to the Supreme

Mr. Dole's amendment was attached to a pending resolution. That measure requires a detailed report from Mr. Reagan within 60 days, answering a variety of ques-tions about his policy of reflagging 11 Kuwaiti tankers and protecting them with navy convoys in the

Gulf is supported by 76 percent of joined a convoy of U.S.-flagged Kuwaiti tankers Wednesday as it those queried in an ABC-Washington Post poll, and 63 percent would like to see even stronger U.S. acresumed its voyage out of the Gulf, The Associated Press reported

The telephone poll of 507 people was conducted Monday after U.S. Gulf shipping sources said the latest convoy, which stopped over-night north of Bahrain, would sail warships attacked Iranian offshore military installations. U.S. ships past the smoldering oil platform that U.S. warships shelled Monshelled two oil platform structures, destroying one and setting another

Of the respondents who had was composed of the 79,999-ton heard or read of the attack, 76 perproduct carrier Ocean City, the cent said they approved of the action and 22 percent disapproved tanker Gas King, the navy frigates
Ford and Hawes, the cruiser Stand-Asked about the level of the U.S. action, 63 percent said they believed it was not strong enough, 21 percent felt it was strong enough and 13 percent felt it was too Shipping sources, speaking on condition of anonymity, said the two tankers, accompanied by the

> On another question, 80 percent of those polled said they believed that the U.S. should maintain a military force in the Gulf. Seventeen percent did not agree with an American military presence in the Gulf and 2 percent had no opinion. Asked if the U.S. presence in the Gulf was important enough to risk war, 67 percent said yes, 30 percent said no, and 2 percent had no opin-

> The poll had a margin of error of plus or minus 5 percentage points.

Saint Laurent's Sobriety And Playtime Fantasies

By Bernadine Morris New York Times Service

PARIS - The Yves Saint Laurent collection ended in a flurry of models twirling down the stage Wednesday in pastel colored tutus with the ribbons of their satin espadrilles tied around their ankles. They were joined by men in jeans, white shirts and colorful satin ties carrying posters that read Hommage David Hockney.

The connection seemed mysterious until the designer explained that he wanted to bonor the British painter "for his wonderful

PARIS FASHION

colors and all the work he has done for the theater." He also wanted to end his show "on a note of celebration," he added. The dancing girls accomplished that.

It was not a bad idea, considering the depressing number of baby clothes and vamp outfits that have dominated the runways of most designers this week. In making their point that clothes are going to be short —it is practically the only point they made, if you don't count the unusual emphasis on old-time accessories such as hats and gloves — design-ers seemed to lose sight of the fact that they were making clothes for grown-up women to

wear to work as well as to play.

The fluffy Saint Laurent ballet dresses in red, white and pastel tulle are obviously meant for dancing. But before they appeared there were plenty of relatively serious styles such as well tailored double breasted jackets and collarless jackets fastening with one but-ton at the waist. In wool or colored leather, they were the fulcrum of daytime outlits that could be practical (add a dark skirt) or jazzy tadd a gold leather skirt or, livelier still, twofabric pants, with shiny gold leather in front, black suede at the back.) Pants were a sign of the designer's relative sobriety. Unlike many designers who ban-ished trousers to fashion limbo because they didn't want to interfere with their short skirt message, Saint Laurent gave them a place in his current fashion picture. Most of his trousers are thin and tapered, but he showed full harem pants in bold stripes or prints for play. Bermudas, billowing bloomers and tight bicycle pants are also part of his spectrum.

His playtime clothes are filled with fantasies such as ruffled necklines falling off one shoulder, cotton dresses with flouncy tiers and corselet tops with full skirts or bicycle pants. There is even the obligatory flirt with nudity, such as the bra made of two pompons and the striped miniskirt, not quite long enough to cover black underpants.

Still, the designer deserves credit for not losing his head because of the new hemlines. He makes it possible for women to look tidy, though of course they can choose to look

At the dinner party she gave at the Résidence Maxim after her show Tuesday night, Jacqueline de Ribes wore a coral colored crepe dress with tiny ruffles spiraling around the skirt. Dianne deWitt wore a de Ribes black stretch cloque dress with a white organ-dy collar that she had modeled in the show. The sultry designer and the blond model both looked distinguished in dresses that stopped a handspan above their knees.

A perennial on best dressed lists in the five years since she decided to make clothes rather than buy them, she has developed her own way of doing things. Her short clothes never look skimpy. She favors wide midriffs, full above and below the hipbone. Further softened by frilly tiers and fluttery peplum, her short clothes look easy to wear as well as



Saint Laurent's see-through tiger striped cocktail dress.

evening dress, she suggests navy and white silk pants topped by a white lace blouse twinkling with sequins. Her long dresses, in assertive colors such as royal blue, hot pink. turquoise and violet, continue her specialty. but she has shown her biggest growth as a designer in her daytime clothes

"She has revived the old-time glamour," said Lynn Manulis, president of Martha's, "Every woman in Palm Beach will want to

MIDEAST: Israel, Jordan and U.S. Discuss Peace Talks

ates and the Soviet Union would rve as joint umbrellas for direct iks between Israel and Jordan nd any other Arab states that ight want to attend, as well as a destinian delegation. A similar rangement was used in the 1973 fiddle East peace conference in

Under such a format, Hussein und feel that he has the "cover" of the Soviet Union against radical hab critics. Mr. Shamir could feel at he is getting direct negotia-

(Continued from Page 1)

blic and maybe even the presi-

nt have come to understand the

ture of the economic problems

mued over the last several years."

The principal problem that must dealt with he said, aside from

huge U.S. trade and budget

ficits, is America's "extremely

productivity."
"That can't be changed in a short

nod of time," he said. Since arriving at MIT, his first

i only teaching job, in 1950, Mr. ow has specialized in how econ-

ies can expand and increase

- with," the award citation said.

-- Wr. Solow's work in the 1950s on

tors affecting long-term eco-nic growth resulted in a set of

standard tools used to measure Thursday

He won the \$340,000 Nobel prize

contributions to the theory of

full-fledged international confer- number of Soviet Jews to come to

ence, the Israeli official said. Although Mr. Shamir adamantly opposes an international confer ence format, he agreed that Mr. Shultz could explore this compro-mise proposal with Hussein and the Soviet Union

Mr. Shamir and Mr. Peres also have set tough terms for Soviet in-volvement, which Mr. Shultz will convey to Moscow.

First, the Israelis are insisting that Moscow restore full diplomat-ic relations with Israel, which the Kremlin severed in 1967, before the

Soviet Union can attend. Second, the Israelis are demand-

NOBEL: Economics Winner Blasts Reagan Policies

nation's economy.

the impact of labor and capital on a

areas," said an MIT colleague, Franco Modigliani, winner of the Nobel Prize for economics in 1985.

"With his work on economic

Mr. Solow said his main, and

most surprising discovery, made in the 1950s, was that "the level of

technological advancement out-weighs simple capital formation by

a large margin" in determining the

Mr. Solow was the 15th Ameri-

can in 18 years to win the econom-

ics prize, the next to last award

announced in this year's Nobel se-

ries, United Press International reported from Stockholm. The litera-

ability of an economy to grow.

American Dominance

growth he picked up a lot of ideas

that have been used ever since."

"He has been a pioneer in several

U.S. warships overnight.

from Manama, Bahrain.

The Pentagon said the convoy

6,723-ton liquefied petroleum

ley and the amphibious landing ship Raleigh.

Ford, linked up with the other three

Mr. Peres is ready to discuss a specific quota of Soviet Jews to be freed, while Mr. Shamir is demanding that the Kremlin accept the principle that all Soviet Jews have the right to return to their homeland, a much tougher demand, an Israeli official said.

Moscow has repeatedly declared that it would not resume diplomat-ic relations with Israel until it withdrew from the territories it occupied in the 1967 war.

As for the question of Soviet lewry, Moscow has always said that this was an internal affair and m a variety of extraneous states, ing a substantial shift in Soviet eminot a subject for bilateral negotia-tich might have been invited to a gration policies to allow for a large tions.

Professor Assar Lindbeck, chair-

man of The Royal Swedish Acade-

my of Sciences awards committee

said "technological development

will be the motor for economic

"if continuous technological progress can be assumed, growth in

real incomes will be exclusively de-termined by technological pro-

who have won or shared in the

prize, 15 have been from the Unit-

"The American dominance is

problem, but what can we do — they deserve it," Mr. Lindbeck said. "European social sciences

"In Solow's model," he added.

growth in the long-run."

Soviet Mental Wards Are Called Prisons

By Gary Lee

Washington Pest Service
MOSCOW — A former KGB agent, just released from a five-year stay in a mental clinic for passing information to the West, has described harrowing conditions faced by Soviet citizens who run afoul of the law and are placed in psychiatric hospitals.

According to Vladimir Titov, his years in the Orlov psychiatric hos-pital were a "horror": months of lying motionless on the bed, watching patients turn to suicide, and being given so many forced injec-tions that his tongue swelled.

Mr. Titov, 49, was hospitalized in 1982 after telling Westerners that Soviet prison labor was being used to build the gigantic Siberian natural gas pipeline

The economics prize was established by the Bank of Sweden in 1968 and has been dominated by Americans. Of the 25 economists In all, he spent 12 years in mental clinics after abruptly ending a five-year tour with the KGB security police in 1961.

Freed last week, Mr. Titov was given a visa to Israel and ordered to

leave the Soviet Union by the end of this month, he said.

His account was buttressed by those of other former patients at a news conference offered by dissidents for Western journalists Tuesday, and by interviews with other ex-patients.
These accounts highlight the use

of one of the harshest punishments the Soviet Union has used to crack down on political dissidents: hospi-Under the current human-rights thaw, some of the best-known Sovi-

ets hospitalized for their political activities have been released Earlier this year Anatoli Koryagin, a psychiatrist imprisoned in 1981 for examining a number of dissidents who had been placed in

mental hospitals and diagnosing

them as sane, was set free and allowed to emigrate.
In an article published recently in the government newspaper. Iz-

vestia, a Soviet journalist and legal cases that we know nothing a expert complained of abuses of Soviet psychiatry and proposed revi-

tients are confined.

Mr. Titov and other Soviet dissident sources charged, however, that conditions in the clinics were worsening and that political dissidents were still suffering alongside actual mental patients.

The number of political prisoners in mental hospitals is unknown. Some Western sources estimate it at about a thousand.

said Tuesday.

As editor of a new journal devotfrom a term in a mental hospital for

some political offense. "There must be hundreds of such cases that we know nothing about. Vladimir Shapilo, 70, has been in a Until now I had not realized the mental hospital for 38 years, said a

One of the biggest difficulties is controlling the terms under which patients are confined in hospitals, "Under the current situation,

any local official can have an opponent or someone he doesn't like committed for an indefinite period of time," he said, "There is no trial, no sentencing and no one to oversee whether the decision was cor-

It must be "several thousand," According to Mr. Titov, 11 pa-Sergei I. Grigoryants, a former po-litical prisoner and editor of the five-year stay at Orlov, including edent periodical Glasnost, one who went to the top of the fire escape and jumped off.

Mr. Titov and other former paed largely to Soviet human-rights tients interviewed said inmates in issues, Mr. Grigoryants said, "I see mental hospitals include many actwo to three cases every day" of cused of anti-Soviet propaganda, people who have just been released workers who complained about working conditions, and Baptists

and those of other religions. The lengths of confinement vary. Vladimir Shapilo, 70, has been in a

spokesman at the news conference.

White House Pollster Joins Dole's Campaign United Press International

WASHINGTON - Senator Bob Dole of Kansas added Richard Wirthlin, the White House pollster, to his presidential campaign staff

on Wednesday. Mr. Wirthlin, who had joined the campaign of former Senator Paul Laxalt of Nevada before it folded earlier this year, called Mr. Dole "the most electable Republican in a strong field of candidates."

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TAXES: Reagan to Listen to Foes' Ideas

(Continued from Page 1)

e area that we could make some wement, show some leadership the markets and deal with the oblem" of market volatility. He said Howard H. Baker Jr., the

hite House chief of staff, was ling congressional leaders of th parties and, along with other esidential aides, might meet with im at the Capitol. For the first time, Mr. Fitzwater mowledged what other aides, in-

iding the budget director, James iller, and the treasury secretary, mes A. Baker 3d, had denied in the massive budget deficit was bot the factors behind Monday's hone stock market drop. He also if the president felt that negotiaus were preferable to the auto-tic budget cuts called for by law so political compromise is

(Continued from Page 1)

a shifting his attitude toward coeration on deficit-cutting betage. "It was decided that this was tion to new taxes above the \$22 billion in "additional revenue" he

We start with a clean slate," and "Everything is on the table for dis-

But he quickly added, "That doesn't mean the president feels

American investors against "pan-ic," saying he has "great confidence

in the future."

Meanwhile, economists and ana-

sed. Mr. Reagan said, "I am spreading through the economy.

The Fed took similar steps on

had proposed in his budget.

On Wednesday, Mr. Fitzwater said. "We don't rule anything in or out" in the negotiations. He said:

"All possibilities are now open,"

"All possibilities are now open,"

"Budget in additional revenue new forms. Reagan, tondwing unaccommoditions Tuesday with Mr. Baker and beautiful microstations in contact with foreign leaders on economic coordination measures.

"He also called for lower interest

doesn't mean the president feels a recession," the president declared any different about the destructive Tuesday. "The economic fundanature of raising taxes."

In his remarks Tuesday, Mr.

Reagan tried to caution nervous panic. And I have great confidence

lysts said that the Federal Reserve apparently injected new cash into the nation's financial system in late market participants. While I remorning in a further effort to pre- main concerned, I'm pleased that serve have had a salutary effect on

> continue lending to shore up big investors who had borrowed heavily to play the market.

Get a taste of Moms . You can just see her, testing the crust with her fork, as if every pie pumpkin pie. she's ever made hasn't been perfect. Tell her this one will perfect. Tell her this one will be Call home. great, too. Go ahead. Reach out and touch someone.®





On the STORM: Whatever Normal Is

(Continued from Page 1)
we of 100 points on Wall Street,
wever unpleasant for some, will
less of an event. It won't be a
tord.

ract them - will have to build solely U.K. terms. possibility of another crash into

neguity investments. They will afterwards. hiding gold under the mattress, now: insecurity.

no real logic to what happens to But everyone — equity purchast their shares. Nobody can explain the companies that want to lact them — will be a share the extent of the British crash in

Henceforth, international develif investment calculations. If it opments will be just as important spened once it can happen as domestic events. Remarks by mr. Baker or the monthly U.S. Mr. Baker or the monthly U.S. 10 or 15 years.
The professionals will, of course, trade figures can bring the Japanese. British and French markets P operating. But it will be nor-lfor ordinary people to be more

Crashing down along with Wall

Street. Nobody can be sure in advance. It may not even make sense

araguan clerics had been abled by the U.S. supported conwhich Mr. Fisher is affiliated,

rebels in Nicaragua.

spokeswoman, Phyllis Oakley, of a pattern of the contras disrupting of the contrast di ing peace efforts" in Nicaragua. Mr. Fisher was reportedly part of a group checking human rights viola-'nia; a Roman Catholic priest, tions in Nicaragua.

ik about buying works of art Maybe that's what's normal

ontras Abduct American Activist

Partiment confirmed Wednesday pastor. t an American activist and two the department was seeking the immediate safe release of Fisher, 41, of Mill Valley, Cal-

VASHINGTON — The State end Gustavo Tiller, a Protestant

Sam Hope, a spokesman for Wit-

Tuesday after its chairman, Alan Greenspan, said the central bank was ready to "serve as a source of Mr. Reagan, following discus-

He also called for lower interest

"There's nothing in what has happened here that should result in mentals in this country remain

in the future."

Reviewing administration actions, Mr. Reagan said, "We've been in constant contact with fithe steps taken by the Federal Re-

the markets. Interest rates are down across the spectrum." He was referring to the Fed's guarantee to banks that they could



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The World Has Changed

Leadership! Summit! Negotiate! The chorus from Congress may finally have got its message through to the president. Maybe he is willing to talk, he says. He should be. The yearlong stalemates on the budget deficit and the foreign trade bill helped trigger the stock market crash.

Leadership! Summit! Negotiate! The er, the rest of the world had to tag along But now 16 years of rapid trade and investment from the verse of the world had to tag along But now 16 years of rapid trade and investment for the world had to tag along But now 16 years of rapid trade and investment for the world had to tag along But now 16 years of rapid trade and investment of the world had to tag along But now 16 years of rapid trade and investment of the world had to tag along But now 16 years of rapid trade and investment of the world had to tag along But now 16 years of rapid trade and investment of the world had to tag along But now 16 years of rapid trade and investment of the world had to tag along But now 16 years of rapid trade and investment of the world had on the president of the world had along the president of the world had to tag along But now 16 years of rapid trade and investment of the world had on the president of the world had along the president of the world had to tag along But now 16 years of rapid trade and investment of the world had to tag along But now 16 years of rapid trade and investment of the world had to tag along But now 16 years of rapid trade and investment of the world had to tag along But now 16 years of rapid trade and investment of the world had to tag along But now 16 years of rapid trade and investment of the world had to tag along But now 16 years of rapid trade and investment of the world had to tag along But now 16 years of rapid trade and investment of the world had to tag along But now 16 years of rapid trade and investment of the world had to tag along But now 16 years of rapid trade and investment of the world had to tag along But now 16 years of rapid trade and investment of the world had to trigger the stock market crash.

The budget confrontation is immediate and urgent. The Gramm-Rudman-Hollings law ordains a 10 percent cut in this year's spending for defense and an 8.5 percent cut in social programs — unless the president and Congress agree by Nov. 20 on a different package. Fither way, Congress has eased the agony by rewriting the budget law to postpone larger cutbacks until after next year's elections. Such transparent procrastination says that huge deficits are here to stay; no wonder investors are frightened.

It is widely agreed - outside the White House - that there cannot be adequate deficit reduction without increasing taxes. Congressional Democrats are willing to risk the unpopularity and, despite the president's veto threats, have prepared legislation that would satisfy the revenue need. But Republican members of the tax committees boycotted their sessions, and the bills show it.

The House committee bill includes soakthe rich features that may have added to the market scare. The Senate bill is less controversial but spiced with some new special favors. Raising taxes on energy would be simpler and more sensible than either of these bills, but the Democrats understandably chose a less visible course. They deserve credit for doing as much as they have done. If the administration will now talk about a compromise instead of blustering about a veto, good groundwork has been laid.

A veto threat hangs over the trade bill, too. Mr. Reagan correctly sees that both House and Senate versions would make America less competitive, imposing crippling obstruc-tions on imports and on his authority to negotiate freer trade. There has been little action to reconcile the two bills. There are 17 conference committees; only one has met. They may yet trade away the bad features of both bills, as the administration wants. But, incredibly, some congressional leaders now say that the linancial crisis makes protectionist legislation all the more urgent.

Wall Street's jarring reminder that America is not an island should move Congress to adopt legislation that shrinks the budget deficit and expands foreign trade. In an interdependent global economy, America must first do its part. With clean hands, it could then ask its allies to do theirs.

As recently as 1971, one economy and one currency dominated the globe. When President Nixon unilaterally scrapped the rules of international finance set three decades earli-

now 16 years of rapid trade and investment growth have locked the U.S. economy to that of the rest of the world, and six years of

ed America's capacity to lead.

Many analysts believe that Monday's trillion-dollar fall in securities values worldwide was triggered by Treasury Secretary James Baker's public quartel with West Germany over interest rate policy, culminating with a casual threat to let the dollar slide. Others blame disappointing U.S. trade figures. Whatever the trigger, the lessons are clear: America cannot stabilize its economy by acting alone; and no program to shore up world prosperity is likely to succeed without support from Japan and West Germany.

Priority one for the United States is to tighten its fiscal belt, reducing dependence on foreign capital for growth. But that is a sure recipe for recession unless Japan and West Germany rush to fill the slack in world purchasing power. Both economies are operating far below capacity. Indeed, the Federal Republic is suffering 9 percent unemployment and is barely growing. Both economies would be badly burt if exporters were left naked against falling American demand.

Then why are they reluctant to serve the interests of the world economy by serving their own? Each has a conservative government that attributes spectacular postwar economic success to fiscal orthodoxy and believes that even a hint of inflation would mark the first step to political chaos. Each, moreover, has an effective social welfare safety net that cushions the political consequences of chronic unemployment.

Japan has been committed for months to tantial fiscal stimulus, but at the moment it is in the midst of a change in prime ministers. West Germany, stung by its role in precipitating Black Monday, did offer a small cut in interest rates on Tuesday and renewed its commitment to work with the United States to prevent a run on the dollar.

But these are tokens, not fundamental changes in policy. The unanswered question is whether West Germany could finally be moved to act by a dramatic turn in U.S. policy, combined with fear of further turnoil in the securities and currency markets.

There is an immense irony in this crisis of political will and economic confidence. The bricks and mortar of the world economy have never been more solid. The integration of markets that has put the world economy at great risk has also facilitated rapid growth in Asia and Latin America, and driven centrally planned economies toward long-overdue reform. The economic prospects can be incredible, if only political leaders can meet the challenge of economic interdependence.

- THE NEW YORK TIMES.

America Has a Choice

The basic cause of the collapse in stock prices is anxiety over the prospect of rising inflation and interest rates, both of which are bad for stock prices. The anxiety is being generated chiefly by the gigantic American budget deficit and the trade deficit that is closely linked to it. Throughout this year, people in the stock markets have come increasingly to realize that the Reagan administration intends to do very little t the deficits, but rather, 15 months from now, to turn them over to the next president. But how to get through those 15 months without an economic breakdown?

Last winter the major industrial countries entered into the Louvre agreement to hold exchange rates more or less where they were. That requires the others, essentially Japan and West Germany, to finance the U.S. trade deficit and, through it, the budget deficit. The latter was declining rapidly earlier this year, but in the fiscal year that started on Oct. 1, in the absence of any further legislation, it will start upward again. This autumn the Germans evidently began to resist the suggestion that they would be required to finance this election-year holiday from economic policy in America, particularly since the consequences would be inflationary.

The quarrel with the Germans broke very audibly into public hearing last week. The secretary of the Treasury, James Baker, hinted heavily that the United States would let the dollar's exchange rate drop further if the Germans refused to cooperate. The eruption of this quarrel, and the various subsequent statements by the people involved in it, seem to have been the events that precipitated the great slide in the world's stock markets. Secretary Baker has now made a hasty trip

to West Germany, and the Germans, recognizing the scale of the emergency, have responded handsomely. Things have been patched back together - temporarily.

But the point remains, sharp and uncomfortable as ever. The rest of the world is not going to allow the United States to continue postponing all action on its deficits for another 15 months because American politicians find it inconvenient to make difficult decisions before an election. America has a choice. It can take the initiative to bring its economy into better balance, or it can let the markets do it. Letting the markets do it will plunge the world further into a process that, like this week's crash, will leave the world a great deal poorer.

-THE WASHINGTON POST.

Official Shopping Trips

It is extremely unfair, the senators say, to of the offsetting benefits of attending meetaccuse them of having fun at the taxpayers' expense in London. They were just passing through on their way to the arms control talks in Geneva. It was pure business. That is why they were traveling in an air force plane rather than by commercial airlines. That is why they had to be met at London's Heathrow Airport by U.S. Foreign Service officers and taken in state to their hotel by embassy cars. That is why four of the five senators had their wives with them. That is why they needed free time to go shopping in the London stores. That is why they had to have the

embassy staff make dinner reservations for them, and get tickets for "Les Misèrables." The delegation was headed by Senator Claiborne Pell, chairman of the Foreign Relations Committee, and. of course, Mrs. Pell. It included Senator and Mrs. Ted Stevens. Senator and Mrs. Don Nickles, Senator and Mrs. John Glenn and Senator Richard Lugar. This visit, 11 days ago, was not out of the ordinary. To the contrary, it was objectionable precisely because most members of Congress think that this kind of travel is one of the perquisites of their rank - and one

ings on harsh and unforgiving subjects like arms control. As for the Foreign Service officers whose weekend was spent shepherding the delegation, Senator Stevens huffed that "it frosts me to have guys sitting there on easy street in Lundon" and having the temerity to think that there might be better ways for them to spend their time.

Meanwhile the State Department is going through drastic budget reductions. Consulates are being closed, spending is being fiercely squeezed and there are layoffs ahead. The State Department is going to be required to do an expanding job with less money. Some of its traditional duties are going to have to be neglected.

But not, it seems, the very traditional duty of providing American diplomats to serve as tour guides and footmen for congressional visitors. It continues to be remarkable, and sad, that people who in Washington talk endlessly about the need for less federal spending and better public priorities still expect and require treatment on a truly ducal scale while on official shopping trips abroad. - THE WASHINGTON POST.

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OPINION

Not Misunderstandings but a Real Struggle

BONN - The monetary spitting match between West Germany and the United States that helped trigger this week's collapse on Wall

Street is more serious than the image it presents of a mouse causing an elephant to stampede. The rebounding of the seemingly petty trans-Atlantic quarrel over interest rates into the stock market massacre should remind Americans once again how vulnerable the U.S. economy has become to foreign economic decisions, and how poorly Washington handles these vulnerabilities. U.S. policy makers underestimate the extent to U.S. policy makers underestimate the extent to which national interests are at stake for others in these economic conflicts, just as surely as they are in military clashes in the Gulf. In the interest rate dispute, Bonn and Washington are fighting each other for real assets. They are not merely engaged in trying to sort out "misunderstandings" of each other's policies. They are waging financial combat.

Treasury Secretary James Baker's lightning visit to West Germany on Monday will paper over this round of the struggle, but only briefly.

The enormous trade and budget deficits of the Reagan years have changed the international eco-nomic landscape in ways that Mr. Baker and his advisers seem reluctant to admit, especially as they move into an election year. As long as this is the case, the financial elephants will stay up on tiptoe.

A major change wrought by the American deficits is growing competition for larger shares of foreign capital flows, and it lies at the origin of this week's debacle. While the United States is seeking By Jim Hoagland

out foreign funds to finance the deficits, other countries are aggressively pursuing funds from abroad to finance new investment.

West Germany, now the world's largest exporter of goods, still has a puny capital market that is strangled by over-regulation. When the bond market dropped dead earlier this year and foreign investors pulled out, the West German central bank responded with a series of short-term interest rate increases. These were to keep the German market competitive with the United States, where interest rates were also being raised to attract foreign funds and protect the dollar.

lastead of seeing this as competition, an infuri-ated Mr. Baker took the increases as proof that the Federal Republic was cheating on the G-7 monetary and financial agreement reached last February at the Louvre. His public threats to retaliate by driving the dollar down against the mark and thus scuttle the Louvre accord helped panic the already nervous stock markets. Mr. Baker appears to have accepted the con-ventional wisdom that German financial policies

are rooted in a nearly irrational fear of inflation growing out of the experience of the 1920s. He has sought to combine pressure and persuasion to show the Germans that they are mistaken. It is time to recognize that the Germans are being grasping instead of irrational, and thus that

they are not going to follow the Treasury secre-tary's scenario. They know perfectly well what their inflation risks are — as the Bundesbank chairman, Karl Otto Pohl, made clear on Oct 6 in a speech in Berlin that included an elegantly abrasive rejection of Mr. Baker's recent proposal to anchor world monetary policy around a basket

of commodities, including gold.

Mr. Baker's hectoring of Bonn to lower interest rates, make larger tax cuts and support an ever stronger mark sound to the Germans like an effort to impose the kind of consumer spending

binge and the resulting deficits of the Reagan era on West Germany's tidily managed economy. Germans and other Europeans firmly believe that their economies would never recover from such deficits. Unlike the United States, they could not borrow their way out of the enormous debts that they think they would have to incur. Mr. Baker's reaction to West Germany's recent effort to draw in new foreign capital through interest rate increases will confirm them in that view.

The Germans and the markets are telling Mr. Baker that time has run out on his strategy of gently restraining only one kind of consumption, i.e., imported goods made dearer by exchange rate manipulation. This was the week when it became clear that the Reagan administration can no longer turn away from the castor oil of tax increases and credit restrictions that European governments routinely use to restrain consumption.

The Washington Post.

Monday Wasn't All That Black, if the Lessons Are Learned

N EW YORK — There's an old quip: "The stock market is a terrific economic forecaster. It has predicted 11 of the last five recessions." The market melidown does not presage another depression. With suitable

policy responses, it need not even sig-nal a significant economic decline. Thoughtful observers have been saying for some time that the market was at unsustainably high levels. On Monday the real value of stock market wealth declined only to its level in the summer of 1986. There is no reason why this should lead to a large decline

in consumption or investment. People survive serious heart attacks and continue to live normal lives if they modify habits to avoid a recurrence. In the same way, the market's dramatic decline in the last week can teach us some important lessons. Right now, panic can force us to take the measures that prudence has demanded for a long time.

One American priority should be a commitment to sustainable monetary and fiscal policy. Policies that seek to defy the laws of economic arithmetic

By Lawrence H. Summers

tually break down. Certainty that they will break down combined with ambiguity about the timing is a major source of market volatility.

Contrary to the recent assertion of Treasury Secretary James Baker, it is the administration's unwillingness to seriously confront the budget deficit, and not congressional actions to legislate token tax increases for deficit reduction, that is partly responsible for

the market's precipitous decline. Sustainable federal budget policies are a necessity if financial markets are to remain calm in coming years. This does not mean tinkering at the margins; it means a concerted and sincere effort to eliminate the budget deficit.

Perhaps a national commission like the one that dealt with Social Security in 1983 is the best way to achieve a sustainable fiscal policy. Substantial tax increases will be required unless a consensus in support of major cuts in Social Security and other entitlement programs suddenly develops.

Some international policies are uncan succeed for a time but must even- sustainable as well. The Louvre accord

of last winter committed the United States and other nations to peg the exchange rate of the dollar at a level that is wildly inconsistent with the

American trade balance Since other countries will not forever trade real goods and services in return for American paper, the dollar will eventually fall to a point at which the United States can balance its books. Pretending otherwise creates uncertainty about when the day of reckoning will come. As long as the dollar is greatly overvalued, as it is now, foreign investors will necessarily be jittery about investing their money in the United States, and the

possibility of panic will remain.
Instead of pledging fealty to unrealistic exchange rate targets, policy mak-ers should seek to bring the dollar down quickly to sustainable levels. This would remove the overhang of doubt created by overvaluation.

Sustainable monetary and fiscal policies would reduce susceptibility to panic. There is also an urgent need for the elimination of market institutions

The writer is professor of economics at Harvard University. He contributed this comment to The New York Times.

and trading practices that promote excess volability. One prudent step was Tuesday's brief suspension of trading in futures and options, which almost

certainly calmed things down.
In the longer term, the stock index futures market should be regulated out of existence. The futures market circumvents margin requirements by enabling investors to have effective ownership of more than \$150,000 of stock while putting down only \$6,500. It makes possible trading strategies like portfolio insurance that increase market volatility by creating huge selling pressure after mar-ket declines. At the same time, the futures market offers no new opportunities to stable investors seeking to

invest for the long term.

There's an old saying: The first time, the blame is yours; the second time, the blame is mine. No one could have anticipated Monday's market meltdown. But if it happens again, we should blame poor economic policies.

In Politics, Too, Some Are Losers

By William Safire

WASHINGTON - "Don't just W do something - stand there," was the advice taken by President Reagan as the stock market crashed and one-third of the air escaped from America's balloon of confidence. Perhaps there was a case to be made Perhaps there was a case to be made for a day's silence at the top, to avoid sounding like Herbert Hoover. A much better case could have been made for a brief televised statement from the Oval Office, shown all over the world, reminding us of FDR's words — "The only thing we have to fear is fear itself" — and reviewing the latest evidence of continuing prosperi-

ty, from low unemployment to re-duced deficits and increased housing starts, in a calm, realistic tone.

President Reagan did not reassure us by shutting up or speaking calmly. Instead, we saw him calling out illconsidered answers to shouled ques-tions over the noise of helicopter engines. "There is nothing wrong with the economy," he shouled. "All the business indices are up. Maybe some people see a chance to grab a profit." A day later, still over the engines, he was yelling. "The Congress is respon-sible for the deficit!"

In using the helicopter-hollering technique, the president demonstrated that (1) he is not the caim at the center of the storm; (2) his perception is that the sudden fall was caused by greedy profit-takers, which is absurd, and (3) he is reacting to the loss of confidence as if it were some kind of unfair per-

as in west some some criticism of his stewardship.

Here I go analyzing the political failure associated with the market's nosedive, like the satirist in Field and Stream magazine reviewing the game-keeping passages in "Lady Chatter-ley's Lover." But as one who predic: "; that the fall would be triggered by a junk-bond collapse (which it was not), I will stick to the political fallout.

Ronald Reagan loses, which means that George Bush loses almost as much; both had been taking credit for the rain and must now take the blame for the drought. This is true even if no steep recession follows the crash, or even if the market stages a stunning comeback; part of the mad-ness of crowds is to blame the political ins for the crowd's own panic.

Four of the five announced Democratic candidates gain, since their nomination is worth more when voters feel uneasy about the economic future under Republicans. The protectionist candidate, Richard Gephardt, may be forced on the defensive by charges that the fear of trade barriers contributed to the worldwide hemorrhage of confidence. Talk of Mario Cuomo will grow with fears of recession.

Among the non-administration Re-publicans, Bob Dole neither gains now loses; he has adopted a posture of observer rather than participant, available for remarks from the sidelines, the quotable pundit as candidate. Jack Kemp gains because he can talk knowledgeably about economics, and his longtime call for a return to a dollar pegged to a basket of commodities now assumes new urgency as a stabilizer. Pete du Pont must have lost a bundle personally, but is likely to pick up some support shaken off the vice president. Pat Robertson likes to

warn of a financial Armageddon. All candidates face a new fact: People have been scared; their plans have been changed, and the outlook is now tifferent for a generation that never knew it could be standing on an existentialist's trap door.

How does a politician answer the yearning for a new caution? One way will be mechanistic: Control the market's capacity for volatility by stop-ping options arbitrage and restricting computerized decision-making.

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Another approach vill be roundly partisan, like FDR's summation of the Harding-Coolidge-Hoover etc.

Thine crazy years at the ticker and three long years in the breadline!"

A third path will be programmatic: Attack the budget deficit and defeat a rise in interest rates by raising taxes

Congress is thinking of them: The Senate just capped ambassadors' pay, and cutting defense spending — but that would seem anti-Keynesian in the first stages of recession.

Few politicians will say "Let's see if we can muddle through" — a spending cut here, an oil import fee there, Beirut or a Bogota cannot get it. When the next crisis strikes, let no reciprocity at trade restrictions, incen-

tives to save, a monetary course be-tween the Scylla of inflation and the Charybdis of recession. Do not search for a political figure with the courage to tell the millions who have been burned and frightened that no government can save us from the consequences of our personal economic risk-taking. The fault, dear fellow investors, is not in our system but in ourselves, that we are forgetful.

The New York Times.

100, 75 AND 50 YEARS AGO

1887: In Capel Court LONDON - Conservative brokers

self and its allies.

for example, so that career ambassa-

dors who deserve danger pay in a

one go to the House or Senate floor

and ask, How did this happen? Why couldn't we avoid this? Why didn't we

know sooner? The answer, in part, will be that in the 1980s Congress decided

that having a foreign ministry was an Old World practice too dangerous for

America. Few will notice, and fewer still are much saddened. But in the

end, the United States is making the

world a more dangerous place for it-

The Washington Post.

complain that market-rigging has, within the last year, been introduced into Capel Court. Today [Oct. 21] was an especial one for Wall Street ways, which are very peculiar. Rigging was essayed on Peruvians. "A Rothschild had joined the new committee" up were Required. mittee"; up went Peruvians. Somebody soon came from the great bank-ing firm with a vigorous denial; down went Peruvians. Mackay and Gould had come together; an Anglo-Ameri-can clique fed out stock to the credulous, as it began to rise. Then De Castro denied, and preferred became deferred. A Pandora's box of "bull" rumors was opened on every side.

1912: Turks Retreat SOFIA - An official communique

states that Bulgarian troops continue their advance, while the Turks, stricken with panic, are retiring in disorder, abandoning guns, rifles, ammunition

outposts extend as far as the immediate neighborhood of Kirk Kilisse, and have exchanged shots with the ATHENS - The main Greek army is expected to reach the "Stone Gates" tonight [Oct. 21]. Forty thousand

FRANCO-SPANISH FRONTIER -

cans, is expected to put an end to the resistance of Asturians around Oviedo and in the hinterland, and leave General Francisco Franco free to concentrate on offensives against

Gandhi Is Riding Several Tigers in Sri Lanka picture is far from clear - Tamil resistance will

N EW YORK — When Rajiv Gandhi became prime minister three years ago, he seemed determined to improve relations with some of India's smaller neighbors. A principal concern was Sri Lanka. The seemingly intractable fighting there irritated New Delhi because of the example it set for separatist groups in India, notably the Sikhs in Punjab, and because of the support among Tamils in southern India for their brethren across the narrow Palk Strait in Sri Lanka.

This summer, after months of negotiations. India and Sri Lanka signed a peace accord aimed at ending the ethnic conflict between the Sinha-lese, who form about 70 percent of Sri Lanka's population of 16 million, and the minority Tamils. The July 29 accord was hailed widely as a diplomatic triumph, an example of how regional powers could work out local problems without

superpower help — or interference.

But the pact looked better on paper than on the ground. Tamil rebels, who were not consulted on the terms of the accord, refused to turn over their guns. Fighting flared up, and New Delhi sent in troops. A 20,000-strong Indian force is now in Sri Lanka to enforce the accord.

The unraveling of the pact raises questions about the political longevity of President Junius Jayawardene. A military coup is a real possibility as Irustrations rise within the sidelined armed forces. Perhaps mindful of this, the 81-year-old president canceled plans to attend last week's Commonwealth summit in Vancouver.

By Pranay Gupte

Mr. Jayawardene showed courage in agreein to a political solution to the ethnic crisis at a time when the Tamil militants were said to be militarily weak. But he has not brought local political forces solidly behind the accord. Many Sinhalese leaders remain unwilling to make concessions to the Tamil fighters, whom they view as mere terrorists. In what some see as a sign of weakness, Mr. Jayawardene has tolerated the inflammatory rhetoric of his prime minister, Ranasinghe Pre-Indians before the UN General Assembly.

The Indian presence has made the political situation in Sri Lanka highly volatile. The government may be unable to contain future Sinhalese protests. Democracy could be destabilized. The realities of a multiethnic country like Sri Lanka demand that minority concerns be ad-

dressed in a compassionate and continuing fashion, as the Gandhi-Jayawardene pact tried to do. Such accommodation can breed resentment among the ethnic majority, but in Sri Lanka that may be a necessary long-term cost. India has claimed important advances in its recent military thrust into Tamil strongholds in the northern Jaffaa peninsula and vows to keep

on until the last guerrilla has been overpowered. But this ambition is unrealistic.

By Elliott Abrams

International Herald Tribune. Even if the Indians win some battles - and the

not be overcome in a few days. Although the Tamil fighters are far outnumbered, the Indian military has its own limitations: Civilian aircraft had to be commandeered just to fly the troops to Sri Lanka, and the Indian soldiers are unaccustomed to guerrilla warfare. Meanwhile, amid the bitter fighting, some Tamils have charged India with the same sort of brutality that the Jayawar-

dene government was once accused of.

If the fighting drags on, Mr. Gandhi will face political problems at home. Up to now, his Sri Lanka policy has had broad support among the Indian public (except for Tamils). But how many Indian soldiers will come home in coffins before the policy will be openly attacked?

What New Dethi should do is declare a unilat-

eral cease-fire and invite the Tamils to a new round of talks. At the same time, a multilateral peacekeeping body is needed, consisting perhaps of a Commonwealth force or troops from other Asian states. Its presence could offer much need-

ed insulation and allay suspicions that India is seeking to impose its influence on Sri Lanka. Mr. Gandhi has few other options. Failure to act soon would compound a tragedy that has cost thousands of lives and shattered the tranquility of a region with tremendous potential. Mr. Gupte, who writes frequently on Third World affairs, contributed this comment to the

The Legislators Seem to Think State Is a Menace

WASHINGTON — Deep parti-san divisions in Washington yield instantly in the face of real The writer is U.S. assistant secretary of state for inter-American affairs.

threats to America's well-being threats such as the State Department. For several years now, majorities in both houses of Congress have made clear their belief that a decently funded diplomatic establishment with a well run career Foreign Service is a

A sister agency, the Voice of Ameri- ally with others who want more time ca, has just been ordered to increase broadcasting in Slovenian. Why? Let us be honest: Senator Howard Metzenbaum, author of the amendment

which accomplishes this, is from Ohio. risk America cannot afford to face, and some of his constituents will be These, at least, are the only logical gratified. Neither he nor the Senate

When the next crisis strikes, let no one rise in the House or Senate and ask, How did this happen?

inferences that can be drawn from the actions Congress has taken. While the department's security budget has increased in recent years. in the past three fiscal years Congress has cut the president's requests for the department by \$160 million. In addition to these reductions in funding for salary and expenses, the department has lost about \$150 million in purchasing power due to exchange rate losses and unbudgeted overseas inflation.

In response to an anticipated \$84 million to \$120 million shortfall for fiscal 1988, the department has said that it will have to eliminate 1,270 positions, close 13 consulates and two more embassies and severely cut its ability to handle economic issues. Simultaneously, Congress has piled on additional burdens; incredible, repetitive, onerous reporting require-ments, for example, that turn some of

the best young Foreign Service officers into clerks doing make-work.

Another example: When a new issue rises into view on the Hill, a typical reaction is to throw not money but an office at it. State gets no additional resources, nor are realistic performance standards set: Congress just directs the department to open a new bureau. with unter disregard for current bureau structure or availability of people.

showed any concern as to whether this was an efficient use of resources, whether there were enough VOA re-sources to do this job, whether there were lots of Slovenians out there who wanted the additional hours. And did anyone ask if instead there was need for more Creole broadcasting to Haiti or more Ukrainian, or some Tibetan? Now there is much to complain

about at the State Department, and changes are needed. To take an example from my area, the department has little expertise on Brazil or Mexico. and no serious program to create any. The constant shift of officers among bureaus and desks means that generalists are available, with excellent skills but that country expertise is often paper-thin. And after nearly seven years in the department. I find one "deformation professionelle"; an inordinate wish for smooth relations as a valuable goal, when in fact confrontation is in

many cases more appropriate.

But Congress is not addressing these faults, or others: it is simply wrecking. Members who want negotiations in Central America join those who distrust them; members who applaud the recent arms agreement with the Soviets join those who condemn it: members who want the State Depart-ment to push harder on Afghanistan

spent on Americans soldiers missing in Vietnam or trade issues. And the net product of their work is to slash the department's budget, cut into the ability of the Foreign Service to retain its best people, force the closing of missions overseas.

During his recent visit to Brazil, Foreign Minister Eduard Shevardnadze announced the opening of a new Soviet consulate in Rio. This hit those of us in the Latin America bureau sharply, as we are now looking at which consulate in Brazil, or Mexico, we must close to accomplish the budget cuts that Congress has imposed. Is this really in the U.S. national interest?

Is the departure of some of the best young officers really advantageous? Does it promote U.S. security to turn the State Department into the concierge of the foreign affairs com-munity, running embassy buildings filled with officials of agencies from the Agriculture Department to the FBI, but devoid of political analysts? Members of Congress cut every-

thing but their own travel budgets. Every assistant secretary sees what I do: missions cut further and further back but forced to spend endless man-hours shepherding members of Con-gress to and from hotels and shopping centers. And let us be clear; for every congressman willing to make a serious visit to La Paz or Bogota to talk about drugs, there are 10 others who need to see Paris or Rome or Jerusalem. The product is disillusioned Ameri-can diplomats who want to help their

can diplomass who want to help their country increase exports and stop drug traffic and aid freedom fighters, assigned instead in the "attractive" posts to finding a room with a double bed, or a golf course that admiss nonmembers. In the "unattractive" or dangerous posts, they will not see

and provisions. Turkish inhabitants are leaving their homes. Bulgarian

forts surrounding Adrianople. Turks are holding the pass. 1937: Gijon Surrenders

The Navarre vanguard of General Fidel Davila's army marched triumphantly into Gijon this evening [Oct. 21], after the Asturian capital surrendered to the Nationalists in the morning. The capture of Gijon, the last city and port in northern Spain that was left in the hands of the Republicans, is expected to out an end to the

Mace

OPINION

Just a River Town in Iowa, But Writers Keep Coming

By A.M. Rosenthal

was doing. Iowans talked politics if the foreigners insisted, but they said hog prices and farm foreclosures were more important than caucuses.

The stock market was beginning to crash, but the town, like the country, was not quite taking it in yet. At the writers' conference nobody mentioned it at all. Every autumn, the writers come to lowa City from all over the world. They

ON MY MIND

spend four months doing what writers do

talking and also writing. They get a
taste of America, and often after they go home they long to see Iowa again. At home, they all answer the same questions from friends who do not

write: What is lowa? Why Iowa? People who write for a living know exactly why the writers fly to lowa City. For American writers, the University of lows is the home of the writers' work-shops, where American novelists, poets and playwrights have written, learned, is saught and honed for decades.

For 20 years Iowa City has also been a familiar name to writers outside the United States because of the Internaional Writers Program, something mique in the universe of the word. This is the only place in the world where writers of different backgrounds, poliics, languages and inspirations come together regularly to work and live. It is a time for writing, not a little

It is a time for writing.

United Nations. But when writers do not
use United Nations and sometimes it write they mostly talk and sometimes it does happen that a Czech is able to explain himself to an African, or an Argentine to a Bulgarian. With luck they both come away with something to write about
comeday, which for any writer prevents
an encounter from being a total loss.
Sometimes writers from the same

country have a chance to meet each come other and talk in a way they cannot at the come through fear or timidity or just

The News Came From Texas

T HE rescue of 18-month-old Jessica McClure from an abandoned well near her Texas home provided the kind of story that touches the heart of a " nation. A little girl in danger. Worried parents. Selfless volunteers, racing against time. Finally, success. It was front-page news, and properly so. It wasn't just the drama that made the story interesting. People genuinely care about their fellow human beings, a fact that is demonstrated in countless ways every day. As for Jessica, who may never again have to face as severe a test of her patience and courage, she showed herself to be one plucky young lady. - The Omaha (Nebruska) World-Herald.

Towa City, a calm riverside town, was some simply busy themselves being depressed at not writing

This is an extremely important part of being a writer, as is annoyance at those writers who are actually writing. Writers discover that this is as true in Iowa City as in Beijing or Bogota, and the mnmality of guilt and irritability about colagues tends to unite them.

This time there was a 20th anniversary homecoming of the foreign writers. They told each other what prizes they had won and what idiot publishers they had stum-bled across since last they met. Most said something about what Iowa was to them.

A Mexican writer said it was where he

saw his children, incredibly, skating on a lake. An Argentine said it was where he learned to feed raccoons. A Greek poet said that for her it was a dream of paradise and that dreams end.

A Palestinian feminist said it was where she discovered that American women had a way to go, too. An Israeli reported that it was where he arbitrated a dispute over Transylvania between a Romanian and a Hungarian. For a Czech it was where you did not have to be afraid of foreigners. A Polish writer who could not go home said that for her it was the sweet rose of freedom.

Writers from China talked about freedom to write and said they yearned for it. In Iowa City, the foreigners are not emrassed to talk of roses, or freedom.

And for every writer, including those acerbic by temperament and professional inclination. Iowa City meant the American poet Paul Engle and the small intense bounce of energy and determi-nation from China, his wife, the writer Hualing Nieh Engle. She suggested 20 years ago that Mr. Engle, who had helped shape the workshops for Americans, expand the idea into an international program. He said she was crazy. So they set to raising money — from the university, from friends, corporations and government. The U.S. Information Agency puts up most of the money. The USIA propagandizes for the United States. It hopes that the writers will leave lowa knowing something about the country and maybe liking it. The writers do not regard this as a par-

ticularly horrifying goal. The Engles will step out of leading the program this year, but for a long time, for writers everywhere, Iowa and Engle will be the same word.

It was a fine conference, full of excelent talk, warm memories and considerable hope for how the world was going.

On Simday, at a hotel where some of the visitors stayed, a man from South America said he had seen something about the market in the papers. He said he did not really understand what had happened and what it might mean.

The Men Verk Trace. . The New York Times.

ties, I must take strong exception to the disinformation contained in the report by Henry Kamm about Ambassador Ronald S. Lauder ("The Short, Unhappy Temore of an Envoy in Vienna," Oct. 10). The assertion attributed to Mr. Lauder that Austrians who dissociate themselves from anti-Semitism would not dare to say so in public is belied by almost daily statements by politicians and other pub-lic figures. It has become something like a

Anti-Bigotry in Austria

ritual to condemn anti-Semitism in pub lic on every conceivable occasion. Contrary to Mr. Lander's implication, the tasteless and stupid letter from the deputy mayor of Linz, Carl Hodl, to Edgar Bronfman, president of the World Jewish Congress, evoked strong reactions from politicians of both major parties.

CHRISTOPH SCHREUER. The letter from Carl Hödl to Edgar Bronfman should be placed in its proper perspective. First, it was meant to be a reply, however offensive, to Mr. Bronf-man's remark, made publicly in Buda-



When Television Has a Country's Story

WASHINGTON — Iran had attacked a U.S. oil tanker, the Dow Jones was plummeting and baseball's World Series was under way. It was a big news week in America, all right. But in a way there was only one story. A little girl had fallen down a well.

Push the world leaders off Page 1, bury the speech by Carl Candidate, never mind about a possible U.S.-Soviet summit meeting. All that can wait, and should, because when a little girl falls down a well, we have to keep posted. We knew her name soon enough: Jessi-

ca McClure. A child of 18 months, she was playing in a backyard near an abandoned Texas well on Wednesday, Oct. 14, when she somehow slipped through a tiny hole and fell to a cavity 22 feet (7 meters) below. On CBS Evening News, Dan Rather held up a piece of pipe like the kind through which she had disappeared. to show us just how narrow it was. At a moment like this, when a little girl

By Tom Shales

falls down a well. America becomes one big national neighborhood. With television keeping us apprised of every new advance, and then each setback, in the rescue mission, we felt as if Jessica were a child from just down the block. Or missing from her room right upstairs.

This was one of those strange, trou-

bling, exhilarating events that unites and

MEANWHILE

equalizes everybody. No matter who you were or where you were, you waited for

the news that the little girl was safe. Lucky viewers who were watching television Friday night saw Jessica come up, like Alice out of the rabbit hole, alive and well on live television. All three networks interrupted programming. Of course. A little girl had fallen down a well! It was a

Judge Bork's nomination "wanted to

'thwart the desire of the American peo-

ple' for jurists who will bring criminals to justice." Which criminals does the presi-

dent have in mind? Those who believe

that a modicum of privacy is a right

implicitly and by usage granted by the courts and the Constitution; or perhaps

the more than 100 Reagan associates who

have been under investigation or indict-ment for activities under Mr. Reagan's

leadership, or those responsible for the

lawlessness of the Iran-contra affair?

Mr. Reagan's nomination of Judge

that has been his avowed aim, under-

veals the president's contempt for the

Judiciary Committee, for the Constitu-

STEVEN BACH.

pick up and examine. For Mr. Re

time to be grateful not only for television but for the traditional three networks. Home Box Office didn't interrupt its movie for Jessica's rescue. Nor did Showtime. If you were watching a canned cable channel, you were not plugged in. You

were not hearing the heartbeat. There have been similar stories in the electronic age. In April 1949, a 3-year-old named Kathy Fiscus fell into an abandoned well near San Marino, California. For three days America was glued to its radio sets as details of rescue operations were broadcast live.

That story was not to end happily. Kathy Fiscus died. All those who had waited and hoped joined in sorrow for a child they had never met. Woody Allen has recreated the incident in his film "Radio Days," a nostalgic celebration of radio's capacity to link and to inspire. Mr. Allen thinks of television as an

unworthy descendant of radio, but in fact the Kathy Fiscus incident was part of early television history as well. KTLA in Los Angeles aired live reports on Kathy's fate for the small number of television set owners around Los Angeles at the time. Stan Chambers, the station's reporter

at the scene, was interviewed about the traumatic ordeal for "KTLA at 40," a marvelous anniversary documentary seen earlier this year. It was "the first time," said Mr. Chambers, that a viewing audience could "literally live through an event" as it unfolded.

We take this ability for granted now Or at least we do until something like the Jessiea McClure story comes along. Sitting there before the set, hoping against hope, wishing the camera could get in even closer, nobody worried about inva-sions of privacy or abuses by the press or

any of those other big issues.

Most of the coverage that followed this electrifying moment only tended to cheapen it. Footage of the girl's mother thanking people everywhere for the con-cern they had shown was moving, yes, but soon the politicians moved in with their calculated thetoric, and who needs that? It is likely the media will keep in touch with Jessica McClure for the rest of her life. In 20 years there will be feature stories as she enters college or takes a husband or wins a Nobel Prize, and

flashbacks to her big splash in 1987. What we will remember is the gladdening moment that climaxed the an-guished vigil. For two days, she was our kid and we were her family, and Midland, Texas, was a world capital. All eyes were on it, and on her. We worry that television often appeals to the worst in us, but every now and then it trium-

phantly speaks to the best. Washington Post Writers Group.

Letters intended for publication should be addressed "Letters to the Editor" and contain the writer's signature, name and full address. Letters should be brief and are subject to editing. We cannot be responsible for the return of unsolicited manuscripts.

LETTERS TO THE EDITOR

On Judge Bork: Gauntlets Flung Down Left and Right

The mind boggles at how people will turn things around to suit their ends. I refer to Professor Arthur Berney's letter, "In the Light of History, Bork Casts a

Revisionist Shadow" (Oct. 7).

The American form of government is, or was intended to be, all about essential liberty, with its citizens to be as free as possible from the dictates of the distant central government. The Constitution is a limitation on the federal government. It is not an imposition of the federal government. When people talk about "rights accorded by the Constitution,"

appeal, but it makes for erroneous con-stitutional doctrine and law. There was a turnaround in the emphasis somewhere along the line, which must have made Madison turn around in his grave. We Americans have been living under a liberal lie for a long time, and especial-

pest, that Kurt Waldheim had been a cog in the Nazi death machine. The allega-tions that Mr. Waldheim took part in war As an Austrian with Jewish family

they are talking, and buying into, a falla-

cy — a fallacy abetted by those who want a strong central government, thinking that they can get it to do their bidding.

The attitude that the federal govern-ment is the repository and dispenser of

certain rights may have vote-catching

crimes have never been substantiated. Second, Mr. Hödl's outrageously false analogy between Mr. Waldheim and Christ did in fact unleash a storm of protest here, with highly visible bill-boards (funded by a number of private contributors) demanding the deputy mayor's resignation. Eventually Mr. Hödl was forced to resign.

MATTHEW H. HEITMAN.

I have to correct my friend, Ambassador Ron Lauder, whose service in Austria in a difficult time I do acknowledge. He is certainly wrong when he says that no Austrian would publicly dissociate himself from anti-Semitic statements. Thousands have done so, although, as in every country, anti-Semitism does exist.

The large majority of Austrians oppose it, finding it an inhuman, ugly, deplorable and totally unacceptable phenomenon. So do I, and in public.

ANDREAS KHOL Member of Parliament.

ralize the economy into gear again.

Professor Berney approves of the interventionist attitude of the Supreme Court (a policy that led the American judiciary straight into the invidious mishmash over reverse discrimination). I wonder if he would sound so smug if the shoe were on the other foot. To him, Judge Robert Bork is a "constitutional revisionist." To me, Judge Bork is a constitutional purist, helping us to see beyond the distortions of recent years.

ly since the interventionist days of the

1930s, when Franklin Roosevelt and his

Merry Tinkermen tried to governmen-

Bork, whatever his merits or demerits, threw down a gauntlet that the Senate Judiciary Committee had the courage to This whole brouhaha boils down to one point: that you cannot "give" one person or class of persons a "freedom" without taking essential liberty away from another, and from the whole body now to tell the American people to "resist politicization of our court system," when politic. Gunnar Myrdal, the Swedish socialist scholar, threw down that gauntlet scores Mr. Michener's perceptions. It reunmistakably years ago when he wrote: "In the battle between liberty and equality, equality is slowing winning."

What Professor Berney calls "adtion, for the Congress and ultimately for the intelligence of the American people.

vances," I call crosions. We are, in short, on the road to demagoguery. DUANE STANFIELD.

Forres, Scotland.

Earlier this year you published an opinion column by James A. Michener entitled "Last Ditch Remedies for an Ugly American Decade" (Jan. 7), an article which was all too prescient. Mr. Michener wrote of "a kind of general know-nothingness in which evading critical problems is a substitute for grappling with them, in which damage-con-trolling an error is better than avoiding it, in which sitting tall in the saddle is preferred to riding forward, and in which, amid the verbiage, certain essen-tial freedoms and equalities of national

life are diminished and eroded On Oct. 5 you reported that Mr. Rea-gan said that "liberal" opponents of

In "Bork Stands Up His Lynch Mob" (Oct. 12), William Safire asks: "Should the criteria for judges continue to be individual merit and personal qualifica-tion, or a new standard of 'ideological balance' on the courts to which they are appointed?" This being the issue, Mr. Safire should have questioned the wisdom of the administration that intro-duced Judge Bork's nomination as one that would continue the Reagan philoso-phy for years to come. The "tynch mob-was just responding to the efforts of the administration to use the nomination as a

Surabaya, Indonesia.

acknowledged as a highly capable jurist

political tool. In the process much injustice has been done to Judge Bork, who is M.D. SHANKAR

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certainly takes the edge off business trips when you can reserve your favourite seat as well as your hotel room right when you book your flight. Not to mention checking-in at a special counter - with a full 30-kilo luggage allowance on many routes - and the convenience of our Business Class lounges at more and more airports. And it's very pleasant to take your place among fellow business people in the Business Class section of our aircraft, stretching out and enjoying all the amenities

of Swissair service. Which, in total, means you can concentrate on your own business instead of ours.



SCIENCE

Russians Planning Powerful Particle Accelerator

By Walter Sullivan New York Times Service

COVIET physicists have decided to build O the most powerful particle accelerator of its kind, a straight-line facility 20 kilometers or about 124 miles long, its length could eventually be doubled.

The device will produce head-on colliwere designed to break atoms into their constituents, colliders create fireballs of energy from which a variety of exotic. lived particles materialize By learning the nature of such particles

physicists hope to piece together a theory for the composition of matter and its be-havior during evolution of the universe. The longest such machine now operating

the European research center near Geneva. sons between electrons, which carry a negative electric charge, and positrons, their positively charged counterparts. Unlike the atom-smashers of an earlier era which atom-smashers of an earlier era which atom-smashers of an earlier era, which envisioned for the Soviet linear device. A superconducting super collider, a fa-cility more than 50 miles in circumference that would collide protons accelerated to 20 trillion electron volts, has been pro-

While energies in the Stanford machine not be leasible at the trillion-electron-volt and other electron-positron colliders are energies envisioned by the Russians. Ac- Stanford machine. This is a major technoless, by using beams of particles that pre-sumably have no internal structure they

Dr. Burton Richter, director of the Stanford project, said experiments with the Stanford machine may begin next spring. He said it had been redesigned to accelstraight, two-mile track. The electron and

positron beams are then guided around opposite sides of a loop to collide.

The new tools are still experi-

Breast cancer, the second leading

ists relied mainly on lymph nodes

ment. And lymph nodes are still a

cording to the initial design, half of their 20-kilometer machine will accelerate elecis the two-mile Stanford Linear Accelera-tor in Palo Alto, California. A 17-mile ble with particles of complex composition, circular machine is being built at CERN, such as protons.

The two-mile Stanford Linear Accelerate lend themselves to experiments not possition to meet position to meet position.

The two-mile Stanford Linear Accelerate lend themselves to experiments not possition to meet position to meet position.

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The two-mile Stanford Linear Accelerate lend themselves to experiments not possition.

The two-mile Stanford Linear Accelerate lend themselves to experiments not possition.

The two-mile Stanford Linear Accelerate lend themselves to experiments not possition.

told him that the machine is to be assigned high priority in the next five-year plan. Protvino, near the research center operated beginning in 1991. A final decision, however by the Institute of High Energy Physics at He said it had been redesigned to accelerate electrons and positrons to energies exceeding 20 billion electron volts along a straight troop in the first track. The electron and straight troop in the first track.

He said this looping of the beams would acceleration, which may reach 100 million energy collisions.

logical challenge and opinions differ as to whether Soviet technology is yet at a sufficient level to meet it.

Eventually, however, the Stanford labby the machine's other half.

Oratory hopes to achieve compara

Dr. Richter said Soviet scientists have

of acceleration, Dr. Richter said. oratory hopes to achieve comparable rates

The new Soviet machine is to be at by the Institute of High Energy Physics at Serpukhov, 80 miles south of Moscow. There a circular machine under construction is designed to accelerate protons to 3 of the design.

The machine's very high energy depends for a second proton beam circling in the not only on its length but on the rate of opposite direction to achieve very high

IN BRIEF

Genetic Screening Test Developed SAN FRANCISCO (UPI) - Scientists have developed a simpler

DAN FRANCISCO (UPI) — Scientists have developed a sumpler, quicker and less expensive way to test for a variety of inherited diseases. The new blood test should make such diagnosis easier, especially in developing countries where existing tests are rarely available. "It will make these kinds of diagnoses much more readily available," said Dr. Jane Gitschier, an assistant professor of medicine at the University of California in San Francisco. Current tests take up to a week to produce results and can see the California in San Francisco. to produce results and can cost up to \$1.000. The new test can yield results in as little as three hours and could cost about a third as much, Dr.

Like current tests, the new test would be used primarily to test parents who think they may be carrying an inherited disease they could pass on to their children, and to test fetuses to see if they have inherited a disease. Unlike the current test, the new technique does not require the use of radioactive substances, making it simpler and easier to perform.

Heart Disease Linked to Indian Staple

NEW HYDE PARK, New York (UPI) — Ghee, the clarified butter product that forms the base of curries and other Indian dishes, may help trigger heart disease in regular consumers, a New York scientist suggests. Dr. Marc S. Jacobson, a staff pediatrician at Schneider Children's Hospital in New Hyde Park, said that ghee contains cholesterol oxides. we products formed when cholesterol-containing foods are processed and stored. Cholesterol oxides are capable of causing clogged arteries.

Dr. Jacobson wrote in The Lancet, the British medical journal, that he investigated the substance after discovering groups of immigrants to London and the West Indies from India had higher than usual rates of atheroscierosis and death from the condition. Clarified butter is made by melting butter, allowing solids to separate and sink and skimming off the

Earth's Temperature and Solar Flares

BOULDER, Colorado (NYT) - Ever since it was discovered that sunspots and flares on the sun's surface come and go in predictable cycles of about 11 years, scientists have searched for a link to the sun-driven

processes of earthly weather.

Now they have found one — a peculiar but unmistakable connection between solar activity and winter weather, according to two atmospheric scientists, Karin Labitzke of Freie Universität in Berlin and Harry van Loon of the National Center for Atmospheric Research in Boulder. Temperatures in the stratosphere and also at the ground seem to depend on the solar cycle.

The effects were hard to find, the researchers said, because they also depend on a second cycle, a reversal of the prevailing wind direction in the stratosphere near the equator roughly every other year. In years when these winds blow from the west, fewer sunspots mean lower temperatures; when they blow from the east, the effect is reversed. The scientists hope the findings will shed light on the tricky dynamics of solar radiation.

woman with cancer in just three of the 20 to 30 lymph nodes has a 75 speculate that if this gene is biologipercent chance of dying of cancer, he added.

are poor. Dr. Lippman and others speculate that if this gene is biologically important to the spread of cancers it may be possible to block cancers it may be possible to block Chernobyl Fallout Study in Black Sea **

NEW YORK (UPI) - Radioac- [tive fallout from Chernobyl has pro- POLAN vided an unexpected benefit for science — the opportunity to uncover the mysteries of the Black Sea. py instead of or in addition to che-tive approach to women with no

An international team of oceanographers is tracking the fallout as it ttles into the marine system of the 160,000 square-mile (413,000 square-kilometer) body of water, sandwiched between Turkey, Bulgaria, Romania and the Soviet

remain to be completed. With the molecular methods, "we are pretty confident that we can better identify women with worse prognoses." he said. "But we are not sure that "The Black Sea is unique and very strument can determine whether treatment will improve their risk." Dr. Osborne and specialists at other medical centers are trying to

answer this question with a scientific study. Women with no cancer When cancer cells have a normal in their lymph nodes, but who are amount of DNA in them, the cells thought to have bad prognoses based on other tests, are offered the "tend to be slower-growing, more indolent." Dr. Osborne said. Cells opportunity to participate. If they of fast-growing tumors have up to agree, they are randomly assigned three to four times the normal to either chemotherapy following amount of DNA, and women with their cancer surgery or to no treatsuch tumors have worse prognoses ment other than removal of the

Although many breast cancer re-

cancer cells in their lymph nodes is

Dr. Osborne said crucial studies

Dr. Lippman speculated that not There are a handful of research- only will the new tests prove imporers who are finding that extra tant for breast cancer but that simipect may have something to do cluding colon cancer.



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little is known about it, said Kenneth O. Buesseler, a chemist at the Woods Hole Oceanographic Institution in Massachusetts. Mr. Buesseler said radioactive isotopes from the fallout, which also landed in rivers feeding the Black Sea, act like markers indicating water flow and chemical processes within the marine system.

Erosion Threatens U.S. Lighthouse

ATLANTA (AP) — The 208-foot- (63-meter) tall Cape Hatteras Lighthouse, the tallest brick lighthouse in the United States, should be moved back from the encroaching Atlantic Ocean, the National Academy to of Sciences has recommended.

The lighthouse is threatened with destruction due to coastal erosion. When built in 1870 the lighthouse was about 1,500 feet from the water's edge. By 1930, shoreline crossion had cut the setback to about 100 feet. Today, the lighthouse is 160 feet from the water, due mostly to temporary shoreline protection measures.

copies of encogenes, a form of lar tests might be used to decide

The report said the main drawback to moving the lighthouse is that the
genes that cancer researchers sustreatments for other cancers, innew site is likely to destroy some of the natural coastal forest. Relocating the lighthouse would cost about \$4.5 million.

Breast Cancer: Precise Prognosis

By Gina Kolara New York Times Service

sing new techniques of molecular biology, medical scientists are starting to develop ways of determining the prognoses of women with breast cancer. As a result, experts say, the process of deciding how to treat breast cancer patients is rapidly changing from an art to a precise science.

The new methods will not help the 5 percent of breast cancer patients, including Nancy Reagan, whose cancer has not yet spread even within the breast. But the methods may affect the estimated 50 percent of patients whose cancer is more advanced but has not spread so far that chemotherapy or hormonal therapy is clearly indi-

biology are helping specialists de-termine how quickly tumors are the underarm lymph nodes. These growing and whether the tumor women normally do not receive fined to a duct in the breast. In cells contain genetic material that chemotherapy after their tumors cases like Mrs. Reagan's, the tu-

ment. In particular, they are using a cause the vast majority of them do technique called flow cytometry to well without it. But about 20 per-the breast, Dr. Lippman said. As a look at the amount of DNA in cells cent to 30 percent of these women result it is highly unlikely that these and determine whether the cells are will have a recurrence of cancer, numors could have spread elsedividing rapidly. And they are according to Dr. Dennis Slamon of where in the body. Such cancers, looking for extra copies of certain the University of California in Los genes that can be indicative of a Angeles.

The most likely reason for the combined with radiation therapy.

the promise of making a difference in breast cancer treatment and survival, experts say. "The hope is that they will offer a more precise way of choosing treatment," said Dr. Robert Wittes of the National Cancer Institute.

In addition, Dr. Wittes said, the sophisticated molecular methods may give insight into the biology of breast cancer and may lead to new kinds of treatment.

The new methods are expected The powerful tools of molecular to help women whose cancer has

The new methods offer at least reappearance of cancer in these women was that by the time the mental and somewhat controverbreast lump was found, the cancer sial. Although many researchers had already spread throughout the who specialize in breast cancer are women's bodies, even though it was not detected in their lymph nodes. the techniques are not in general Experts suspect that many of use.

these women could avoid recurrences if they were treated with cause of death among American chemotherapy. "There is a major women, will strike one in II womened to deathly patients who won't en. Until recently, cancer specialdo well without chemotherapy," issis relied mainly on lymph nodes said Dr. Marc Lippman of the National Cancer Institute. The small tumor that was found

powerful predictor. in Mrs. Reagan, who underwent a The more lymph nodes that have mastectomy Saturday, was con- cancer cells in them, the worse the prognosis. A woman with no sign of cancer in her lymph nodes has a makes them more resistant to treat- have been surgically removed be- mors are so small that the cancer 75 percent chance of dying of



Nancy Reagan on her way to breast cancer surgery.

something else before the cancer with spreading cancer, tend to be

recurs. Dr. Lippman said. But a present in women whose prognoses

nodes with chemotherapy or the searchers are intrigued by the new

estrogen-blocking hormone tamox- molecular methods, not everyone is

ifen or some other hormonal thera-ready to use them. The conserva-

Dr. Kent Osborne of the Univer- to avoid chemotherapy, Dr. Lipp-

Most doctors treat women who it.

sity of Texas Health Sciences Cen- man said.

have cancer cells in their lymph

ter in San Antonio, Texas, said he

and others are using flow cyto-metry, to get an idea of the amount

of DNA in cancer cells and to learn

whether the cells are dividing rap-

idly. With flow cytometry, an in-

the amount of DNA in cancer cells

is the same as that in normal cells,

than those whose tumors grow

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REQUEST FOR APPLICATIONS AND NOMINATIONS PRESIDENT

Save the Children Federation, Inc. of Westport, Connecticut, invites applications and nominations for President. This vacancy is created by the resignation of Mr. David L. Guyer and his

SAVE THE CHILDREN FEDERATION, INC.

appointment as President Emeritus. Founded in 1932 Save the Children is a private voluntary organization conducting community development and relief programs in the United States and in more than 40 other countries around the world. Funded by voluntary contributions from private citizens, corporations and Government agencies, Save the Children is a non-sectorian organization committed to improving the quality of life of children and their families through community development.

The successful candidate for President must have a broad knowledge of community development, the Private Voluntary Organization community, and be familiar with diverse societies and cultures. The candidate must have the requisite skills to provide creative leadership and also financially and administratively manage a complex agency. The individual must also represent the Agency to a wide constituency of donors and volunteers. While experience in related areas is desirable, it is not

The successful candidate must be willing to relocate to the Westport, Connecticut area.

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sectors within different societies. Candidates should have sound political judgement, an under-standing of different cultures and experience of working with an activist membership organization. They must have proven man-agertal ability and be able to work under pressure. Fluen-tenglish is essential, knowledge of other languages especially French, Spanish or Arabic, highly desirable.

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IN BRIEF

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MORE

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THEOMS

ENEMIE ENEMIE

Jules Vernes imagined a world without d a utopian future wherevideophones Woulden conversation—inaggeratic alfabreation into the home in Frances and average with

DIRECT LINE TO THE FUTURE

gun. With Europe pledged to deregulate, state monopolies find their frontiers disappearing and the competition on their doorstep, all in pursuit of a uniquely lucrative market of some 320 million consumers. If the much touted 1992 Isunch of unified market goes excording to plan - and i are still some doubting Thomases - the Euro relecommunications industry might end up look ing more like the American one, with each national relector group resembling a regional Bell company, In this battle of the giants for a share of world telecommunications markers. French Telecom has developed a new global strategy. "We welcome the excitement

HE countdown has be-

and stimulation of potential new competitors and we intend to vigorously pursue new services," Marcel Rouler, the recently named head of the company, told an audience in Washington, D.C. this June. He served notice that from now on, French Telecom will become "more commercial and more marker oriented." Rates will be reduced and alliances sought. We will spare no expense to offer our customers the highest quality service available in France or anywhere in the world." These are not just empty words. Last

year the telecommunications giant had sales of \$15 billion, representing an increase of 7 percent over 1985's figure, and a net income of \$1 billion. Its 163,000 employces have a high productivity rare, with fewer than seven persons per 1,000 lines in service, France is now the country with the most digitized phone nerwork in the world - over 50 percent compared to 15 percent in Sweden, 9 percent for the United States and 2 percent for Japan and Great State monopolies are not renowned for their

dynamism, but this is a bureaucracy with a difference. The considers of power are peopled with a brilliant and elite group of engineers and specialists, many from Polytechnique, one of France's most prestigious colleges. For many years, there was an overload of brainpower and a certain lack of pragmatism. Lavish investment and high research budgets were coupled with a neglect of sales and marketing. Now all this has changed. The aggressive marketing stance of the company's principal officer comes at the right time and gets full support from his boss, the Minister of the PTT, Gerard Longuet, a champion of free-market economic policies. When he first arrived in office last year, Mr. Longuer made no secret of his desire to see the Direction Générale des Télécom (DGT) privatized in line with the United States, Great Britain and Japan. Some back-pedaling has been necessary, but the Minister says a law guaranteeing competition and ensuring a gradual breakup of the monopoly will certainly be passed in the not-so-distant future.

The choice last December of Mr. Roulet, a highranking veteran communications engineer, is symptomatic of the changes taking place in French thinking. Traditionally, the position goes to 2 specialist in technology. Mr. Roulet is from the finance and management side. He made his way on scholarships through Polyrechnique and is proud of being a farmer's son.

The key man for international, Jean Grenier, also came up through the ranks. He took over his

Both men are keenly aware of the problems confronting the industry today. They cite one dramatic example of what can happen in the new climate. Shortly after British Telecom was priva-

dried up. Trans-Atlantic rivalry nces numbling down and it became cheaper for businesses in Paris to call the U.S. via London. At one point, 20 out of 23 Japanese multinationals in Paris were using the London route, before the French realized what was hap-

from France to the

"We had no choice but to fall in line with British rates," Mr. Roulet said, "but this shows how the rate structures are breaking down." The temptation, he says, is to act "like a citadel being stormed, putting up imaginary Maginot lines everywhere." Instead, his strategy will consist of one-third defense and two-thirds attack."

As to French Telecom's place in a pan-European market, Messrs. Roulet and Grenier are optimistic yet realistic. "We see no prosperity except as part of the larger community of free trading partners," Mr. Roulet says, and adds that he hopes "inevitable differences will be ironed out in a pragmatic way." On the home front, he notes the need for more freedom and flexibility in order to be truly efficient in both national and international activities. This means a painful reorganization which could include staff reduction plans. Yet the price must be paid if France is to sell her hard-won telecommunications expertise in a highly competitive world.

Looking back just a few years, it is difficult to credit just how far France has come and how fast, In 1970 — the French admit it freely — their telephone service was one of the worst in Europe. Public suspicion of the phone had scarcely evolved since Colette wrote: "The telephone is useful only to important businessmen and women with some-

As Mr. Grenier observes, this backwardness had certain advantages when the time came to change, Because telephone lines were so limited, modernization could be radical. And radical it was.

Today this nation of phone phobes has the best phone service in the world, although use of the telephone actually declined last year. In 1971 there were 5 million main relephone lines. Today there are 24 million. At the end of 1986, 22,500 miles of fiber optics connected the central offices.

The Telecom I telecommunications satellites which shot into orbit in 1984 on the Frenchinspired rocket, Ariane, made possible switched services at 64 Kbps. One year ago (1986), the first all-digital end-to-end ISDN (integrated services digital network) began operation. Based on the concept of combining voice, data and image, the

Telecom 87

HE promise of the new communica-Geneva for Telecom 87 (October 20-27). Today, October 22, is French National Day and the crowds will be converging on what is by far the exhibition's largest stand for a glance at the state-of-the-art as seen by France Telecom International (FTI) and 90 French companies. The FTI logo is being shown for



cables and more — all this means France Telecom International (FΠ), as the company is called outside France, has a lot going for it. Now it is gearing up for a major marketing, sales and public relations effort abroad. Predictions are that the world market for telecommunications will triple in the course of the next 20 years. The French note a growing demand from large customers for high-quality custom-made telecommunications services on an international or on

Close to three million homes are now equipped

with a lightweight brown and beige box, supplied

The Minitel not only serves as a complete

electronic phone book covering all of France but also supplies over 6,000 shopping, banking and

other electronic value-added services (VAN)

whose number increases weekly. Traffic has quadrupled in one year with 309 million calls per

month. The VAN service is a lucrative one; the user pays 1 franc per minute and French Telecom

In the field of electronic mail, the Arlas 400

service, which conforms to the CCITT X400 standard, opened this year. It allows the

exchange of messages and the interconnection of private electronic mail systems on

the public network. There are also 60,000

fax machines in use and traffic is increasing at the

rate of 100 percent a year.

Satellites, Minitels, ISDN,

free by French Telecom.

keeps 37.5 percent.

a pan-European basis. So a major thrust of the new-strategy will be aimed at strengthening ties with multinationals. banks, insurance and tourism.

"Our expertise in high-speed digital services means we can offer custom-made solutions to suit the needs of these clients around the globe," says Mr. Grenier. He stresses that FTI is preparing to offer commercial contracts, with long-term guarantees of quality and service, payable in dollars. Moreover, staff increases will ensure complete service facilities out

of New York or elsewhere if necessary. FTI's existing offices will play an important role. The New York address is now 10 years old. Other offices have since been opened in Singapore, Jakarta, Caracas, Tokyo, Peking and London. Bonn will follow

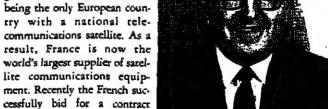
> at the end of the year. The new regime under Mesers. Roulet and Grenier also intends to work up a straregy of joint ventures and alliances. "Clients don't want to order a piece of a network from one supplier and the next piece from another," says Mr. Grenier. He points out that with its offices around the

world, FTI is able to coordinate and negotiate with its friendly rivals, ATT and MCI from the United States, British Telecom, NTT from Japan, and others. They will also work to assure the interconnection of the ISDN networks in France with other countries' networks as soon as possible.

No discussion of international telecommunications is possible these days without a long hard look at D-Day. This no longer means 1944 but 1992, when Europe is pledged to establish her free

A green paper on telecommunications was published by the European Commission in June to prod certain reluctant countries into action. French Telecom certainly needs no prodding. Their only worry is to ensure that the government also keeps up its avowed enthusiasm for deregulation.

The potential of a unified European marker where common standards reign goes without question. One flagrant example of the old regime's (Continued on Page IV)



three services were baptized Transfix, Transcom,

and Transdyn. France will be able to phase in an

posts for the United States Information Agency.

Seventy-two million calls per month are made

on Transpac, which has become the largest packet-

switched data network in the world. It is connected

to 58 countries. This is a public network accessible

from all points in the national territory, with the

number of direct customer connections totaling

42,000 at the end of 1986. Traffic averages 1,500

And with great fanfare, France launched a Mar-

scille to Corsica optical fiber cable in July, the first

link in a new Mediterranean cable system eventual-

ly connecting up with Sardinia and Sicily. Prepara-

tions are also going ahead for France's contribution

to the upcoming trans-Atlantic TAT 8 and 9

international cable. France now ranks number 2 in

the world for undersea telecommunications sys-

billion characters per month.

enhanced ISDN program on a

limited geographical basis in

1988 and on a nationwide basis

by 1990. But the videophone is

not promised until the year

The Telecom I satellites also

give France the distinction of

to distribute TV programs and video between Washington Marcel Roulet, Directeur-Général and American diplomatic of French Telecom.

tions age has attracted 40 exhibiting countries and 50,000 visitors daily to



And last but not least, France has become the first nation in the world addicted to tapping on its portable videotex terminals, the famous Minitel.

From

Innovation

to Industry

THE REPORT OF THE PARTY OF THE

More Minitels in 1987.

41

The Phenomenon



N the beginning, few people thought it was possible but nearly three million Minitel enthusiasts have since convinced even the most skeptical. Subscribers daily spend an average of four minutes each on the combination telephone-key-

board-screen. Time enough to find a few dozen phone numbers, read their horoscope and possibly even browse through a newspaper. A fraction of the time that would otherwise be wasted thumbing through a phone book.

"They made the mistake of imagining that it would somehow replace existing services; instead they discovered it could provide new ones," explains Jean-Paul Maury, the director of the Teletel

Videorex services were the catalyst that combined computers, broadcasting and telecommunications. When studies first began in 1973, the aim was to use a relephone to interrogate a computer and then show the results on a TV screen. Research in Rennes led to the Antiope project - now known as Teletext - that started service in 1978. With only the weather forecast and stock market report, it was a mainstream idea, rather like Prestel

> Teletel marked a change of direction. The new starting points were a service that everyone could use immediately and custom-built terminals. "The aim was to show that it could be done, to demonstrate to the industry that it was feasible and would be accepted by large numbers of people," says Mr. Maury.

Early experiments in the Paris suburb of Vélizy used 3,500 terminals, of which the majority were modified TVs that connected to the

network via a decoder. But, given the choice, people preferred a proper terminal. For the next series of trials in Rennes, 4,000 Minitels were installed

Among the Minitel's many advantages were its size and simplicity. Small enough for the home, near enough for the office, the tiny terminal flipped open to reveal an alphanumeric keyboard and screen. Careful thought had gone into the design, It was essentially uncomplicated, ideal for mass production. By saving the expense of updating and distributing printed directories, reducing the need for switchboard enquiries and gambling on massive economies of scale, French Telecom could afford to give away Minitels for free. The French phone book - for all 24 departments ran to 160 volumes. But to find a number on their Minitel, all people needed to do was type in a name

'Customers couldn't imagine it, we had to offer something concrete first, and after that the rest followed naturally," explains Mr. Maury, who was responsible for the initial development of both the Minitel and electronic directory.

Technically, the system was neither expensive nor sophisticared. Commercially, the kiosk system combined a shopwindow and innovative billing system - customers paid nothing to look and the

price of any purchase was added to their phone bill. With Transpac there was also immediate national coverage.

Transpac is a packet switching network. For the customer this means that all connections cost the same, regardless of distance. It is also an intelligent network, which meant that less intelligence needed to be built into the reminals, "Teletel used existing rechnology," he concludes, "it's the ser-

vices that are special." At last count there were 6,000 of them. The electronic directory is still the most popular, accounting for one call in six; even the neighboring Swiss operators regularly use it for directory enquiries. But since the system's commercial launch, Telerei has become a popular phenomenon.

Between 1984 and 1985 the amount of traffic on

again and this year it should rise by a further 70

To maintain this momentum, French Telecom has continued to install new Minitels at the care of 100,000 per month. The million mark was passed in 1985, two million were connected by 1986 and over four million will be in use in 1988.

People use it for banking, to buy insurance or book a seat at the theater. Over sixty newspapers and publishing houses are listed in the directory. Local authorities provide official information pages on everything from tourism to social security. The classified ads carry details of jobs vacant, aparements to let and cars for sale. Children play games on it, students use it to look up their exam results and chatlines provide a welcome means of contact for the lonely, the shy and the housebound.

Tele-shopping has also caught on, with customers using the Minitel to order deliveries from the local supermarker. For companies, a smart card automatically controls its own budget by remembering the details of each purchase. Over 50,000 card readers will be connected to Minitels in 1988.

Another, growing sector is the closed user group. These can only be joined by paying an annual subscription and tend to supply professional groups such as scientists, bankers and the media with specialist information. Small businesses can also use their Telenel mailbox to send telexes, and one of the latest services offers a direct link for electronic mail at the tate of only 1 franc per minute, irrespective of distance.

French Telecom estimates that it takes between three and four years to recoup the cost of a Minitel. Last year the system logged 37.5 million hours of connection time, excluding the 7 million hours spent on-line to the electronic directory. As a revenue earner, it brought in 575 million francs. A further 822 million francs was paid out to the businesses that provided the services. Other countries have been far less fortunate. At the same time, there were only 90,000 subscribers to the British

videotex system; a mere 52,000 in Germany. As they struggle to catch up, the next wave is breaking. With ISDN and videodisc-based services, the new buzzword is supervideotex. But Mr. Maury is less than impressed.

"Speed doesn't change the service and supervideotex sounds a little complicated — it's hardly the same thing anymore. The definition of the service has always been its low cost and simplicity. After that, it's no longer videotex."

- Steven Bartlett



FLECOM 87 marks the eighth anniversary of Intelmatique, the French. company that markets videotex expertise worldwide. As managing director Georges Nahon points out, Intelmatique is exporting an industry, not a product or standard. The French srandard has been adopted in 10 countries and over 100,000 Minitels have been sold overseas. Intelmatique has also acted as a consultant in the U.S., Canada, South America, Australia, Africa and the Middle East. For further information, contact: Intelmatique,

98 Rue de Sevres, 75007 Paris, or call (33) 1 43 06 16 36.

A Bonanza

FRETEL-OFTRANS

S Server to the P. 1. 10 (Pour cont.)



was to launch the Minitel was being prepared in 1981, Edmond Chaboch was a 34year-old engineer at the top French software firm Cap Gemini Sogeri. He participared in the development of the electronic directory, La

HEN the Velizy trial that

banking service for CCF.

Deeply impressed by the experience, Chaboch quit his job. "I morrgaged my house and with one million francs and a staff of one, myself," he laughingly remembers, "I set up the first service company oriented exclusively to the new market."

His first product was a videotex guide. Today Energie Videorex offers over 40 residential and professional services including the national weather forecast, Larousse games, the Top 50 countdown, Europe 1's entertainment and news program, an index for librarians, and the electronic directory for French Telecom. Between them, they account for 1,800 hours of telephone traffic per day.

Like Chaboch, hundreds of other entrepreneurs have been quick to cash in on the Minitel

phenomenon. By May 1987 some 1,500 companies were offering 5,700 services and six more were being authorized each day. About 10,000 private sector jobs directly related to the French videotex industry were created in 1986, up from 8,000 at the beginning of 1985.

Services on the Teletel 3 "Kiosk" receive payment through the intermediary of the telephone company. Last year they earned 822 million FF; in 1987 this figure should increase by 70 percent. Since more than half the services charge users directly, it is impossible to estimate the total turnover of all companies concerned. Some charge monthly or annual subscriptions, while fees for data banks can vary from 100 to more than 1,000 francs per hour. At the same time, toll free numbers are expanding the possibilities for many companies and a new rate structure is being introduced to encourage certain services at the expense of others.

Studies indicate that the business and industrial sectors will experience the greatest growth over the next few years. More than 50 banks already offer home-banking services and many have begun to use the terminals for in-house communication

finance firms offer instant on-line credit approval at retail shops around the country. Cetelem, France's biggest consumer loan group, is connected to 10,000 retail shops and 70 percent of all its applications are now handled by Minitel.

The office supply and stationery chain, Brun-Passot, has introduced smart cards that can keep track of credit allowances by month, trimester or year. More radical applications include hooking: the Minitel up to a videodisc system. Darry, a home-appliance retailer, has set up an experimenral store with no products and no sales personnel. Customers stroll in, select a product on the terminal and watch a video or photo sequence presenting the model. Castorama, a hardware and furniture chain, uses a similar system.

Businesses are making increasing use of the Minitel for in-house applications such as internal directories, agendas, electronic mail and more. Technicians use it to check previous repair records, call up detailed descriptions, make primary diagnoses and establish invoices on the spot. Managers can control inventory, order products and check sales around the country.

The success of the videotex system has left few areas of the French economy unrouched. Moreover, it has stimulated the growth of the French hardware and software industry.

A recent brochure lists 95 companies involvedin the field; at the beginning of 1984 there were only 12. There are now 70,000 Minitel printers and about 40,000 Minitel emulation boards on the market. Other peripherals include smart-card readers, acoustic couplers, integrated answering and message forwarding attachments, magnetic pricecode readers and professional keyboards. New products and new uses for the terminal are being developed constantly. The big data processing groups such as IBM, Olivetti and Siemens have all added Minitel-compatible equipment to their product lists. Yet the majority of companies were born with the Minitel and have grown with the industry's ever-growing needs.

Another area that has benefited from the burst of videotex activity is the software engineering and service industry. An avalanche of firms - 400 are listed in the current brochure - offer Minitel applications including software packages, turn-key systems, assistance in planning and consultancy

In just a few years, the Minitel has become big business and its growth shows no signs of slowing down. France promotes and encourages the industry without attempting to control a phenomenon that has gone way beyond everyone's wildest expectations. After all, the single most important beneficiary of the boom is French Telecom itself.



Even sports results in English.

The International Connection

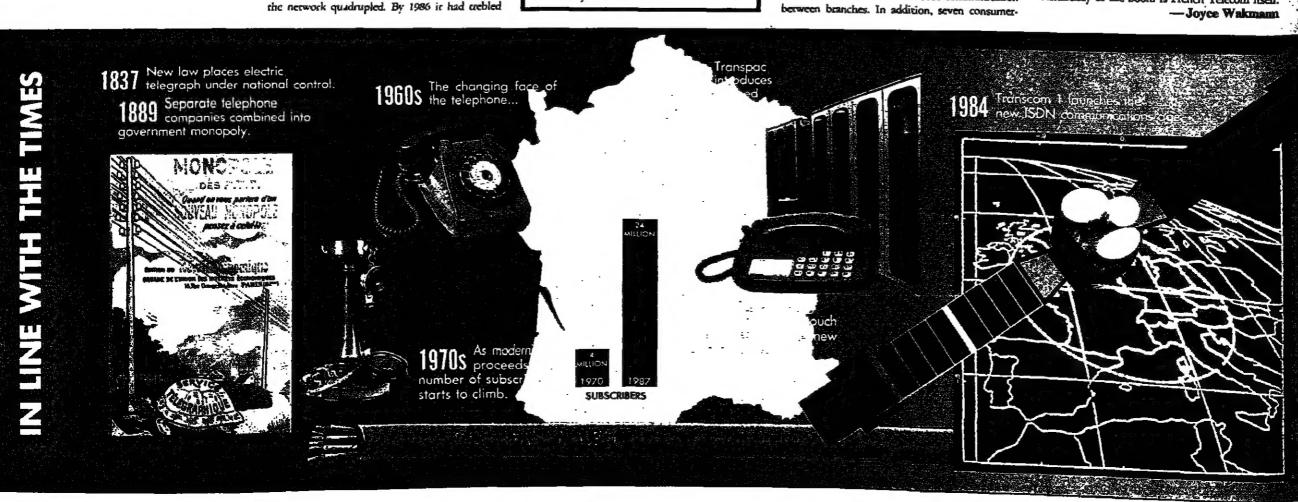
HERE'S more than one way to Teletel from outside France. The best is a Minitel, but for those that are unwilling to wait, a microcomputer is perfectly adequate. Adding an extra card and emulation software will turn it into an acceptable termi-

Keeping business moving.

From Australia, the Datex-P network leads straight into Teletel's computers. The number to remember is 0208075040390V6P. It also works for callers from Spain, Luxembourg, the Netherlands and Porrugal.

From Germany, it is better to use Infonet on 696664007, in Washington, the code is (301) 595-4760, in New York it is (212) 921-7877, in Los Angeles it is (213) 772-0000.

London's link is Interpac, on 438-8377. Dublin uses 353,21,397,702. The only problem seems to be in Italy, where the videotex craze has yer to catch on.



Pinnin the

Switching to the New-Style Network

with a telephone call; or connecting a minicomputer and telephone together so that in-

MAGINE the

possibilities of

combining high-

speed facsimile

coming calls automatically trigger information on the screen. That is the promise of ISDN.

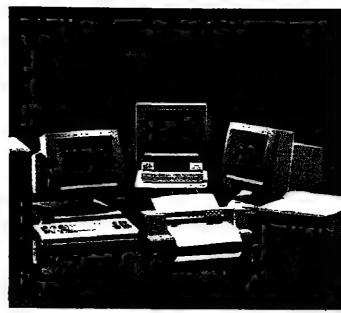
The initials stand for the future - 2 time when data, sound, pictures and print will all be sent in the same way, and through the same network, to anywhere in the world. They also refer to the common set of standards that willmake this possible.

Thanks to digitization - 2 common "language" for current and future services — the ideal is attainable. With digital integration, sight and sound can

be combined in new ways, to provide new levels of service. Integrated digital networks will also be faster, better quality, more reliable and cheaper to operate. Bur, perhaps most important of all, they are the answer to the telecommunications industry's urgent need for a new common denominator.

As a universal communications network, ISDN builds on the basis of the most popular professional tool: the telephone. By so doing, it also takes into account the need for various types of data networks and other, fast-growing services such as videocommunications. A single international standard will simplify the situation by broadening the scope of existing services and increasing the range of terminal equipment that is available. This, in turn, will lead to lower prices - a direct business benefit that neither the PTTs nor their customers can afford to ignore

The telephone network was originally designed



The latest terminals take advantage of ISDN's high-speed services.

to carry analog signals that transmit sound as a continuous current of energy. Data is different, Ir relies on digital signals to spell out every character of every word in much the same way as morse code.

With the advent of the transistor this gap between nineteenth and twentieth century technology began to close. As the microelectronics industry evolved, telephone exchanges rapidly developed from manual switchboards to electromechanical machines. In the 1970s, with digital switches and a system called time-division switching, they reemerged as special-purpose computers.

They were still handling analog signals but, by sampling them 8,000 times a second and translating each result into an eight-bit code, these could be converted into digital form. Hence the magic figure of 64,000 bits per second.

Across the world, large international organizations were eagerly investing in all the paraphemalis modern technology could provide to feed their

insatiable appetites for information. From computers to satellites, with leased lines and their own digital exchanges, they created increasingly complex networks. As voice and data converged, the task of redefining telecommunications fell to the International Telegraph and Telephone Consultative Committee (CCITT) in Geneva.

When the organization was first set up in the heyday of telegraph traffic. international lines still stopped at the frontier and telegrams were passed across by hand. To deal with the equally complex problems of a new communications age, the CCITT outlined a set of internationally acceptable standards for ISDN.

To deliver ISDN over existing telephone lines, the CCITT proposed using a pair of communications channels for voice and/or data and a separate control channel to direct the signals to their

chosen destination. Each communication channel would carry 64,000 bits of information (abbreviated to 64 kilobits) a second. The control channel would use a further 16 kilobits. And, underpinning the entire concept, ISDN would act as a universal gateway to the full range of existing services - from relephone to telex, facsimile, data communications and videotex.

In France, the first ISDN-type services were launched in March 1986. Transfix, Transcom and Transdyn provide direct or switched digital links, via landlines or satellite, for hundreds of private clients. In addition to high-speed data links, they have also provided valuable experience in developing new applications and equipment.

Meanwhile, work had already begun on adapting the public telephone network. "The French

experience has been a series of firsts," explains Jerôme Rémy, head of ISDN. "Even before ISDN had a name, the DGT

and Aleatel believed in it enough to introduce the first digital switches "

Those switches - Alcatel E10s - gave French Telecom a head start when it came to introducing ISDN. With over a decade's experience to draw on, and well over 50 percent of its network already digitized, France will add the first commercial ISDN network, fastest interconnection and earliest national coverage to its list of credits. For local calls, the proportion of digital switches will tise from 50 percent in 1986 to 75 percent by 1000. For long-distance calls, during the same period, it will increase from 58 to 76 percent

At the same time, signaling enhancements are being used to shorren the time it takes to set up calls, improve network efficiency and simplify the development of new services in line with the latest international standards - most notably the D protocol and CCITT No. 7. Finally, to ensure absolute accuracy, an atomic clock has been used to synchronize the network

Commercial operation will start in December with a trial in Brittany connecting 500 subscribers. mainly small businesses and professionals. In autumn 1988 attention will switch to Paris, particularly the commercial center of La Defense, where the modern towerblocks house numerous multing. tional companies. By 1989, more major centers such as Lille, Lyon, Marseille and Rennes will be linked up.

In 1976, when the CCITT formally adopted the idea of ISDN, it seemed idealistic, even utopian. But in France, national coverage will soon be complete. Having installed the network, French Telecom will continue to develop new applications, customer services and subscriber equipment. In these areas, as in others, it seems destined to remain first among equals.

Tomorrow's Technology

division multiplexing. It may sound complicated, but it could

provide the most simple solution to the needs of broadband

ISDN. Developed by CNET, the rechnique combines the

simplicity of digital time-division with the flexibility of packet

Meanwhile, in Grenoble, scientists are also at work on a new

generation of silicon chips for these high-speed, high-capacity

N France's national tele-

communications labora-

tories (CNET) just out-

side Paris, the screen of the

future is already taking shape.

The slim, liquid crystal display

uses 80,000 tiny transistors to

project images onto its flat, 10-

But one of the most exciting

switching to synchronize video and sound.

telecommunication systems of comorrow.

projects is asynchronous time-

by-13 centimeter surface.

- Steven Bartlett

ENOADRAND

Pinning Down the Moving **Picture**

Videophones: putting a face to the name.

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ITH their new generation of video communications networks the French are fast turning science fiction into science fact. In the Atlantic coast resort of Biarritz a futuristic fiber optic network shows the shape of things to come. The local burcher

laughs and jokes as he serves a customer with cooked means and chicken. She nods approval, checks the price and rings off. For 1,500 subscribers the videophone has already arrived.

On the shores of the Mediterranean over 300 companies have settled in Sofia Antipolis, a modem technology and research park between Nice and Cannes. Underpinning the whole high-tech venture are over 250 kilometers of fiber optic cable in a high-speed computer network covering the 5,000 hectare site. What makes this network so

special is the sheer speed at which it carries vast quantities of information. In technical terms, it can transmit 140Mbs second — nearly 2 thousand times as fast as narrowband ISDN.

Within sight of the Pyrenees, similar changes have already added a new dimension to the lives of 2,000 workers in the gas and petrochemical industry. The sprawling refinery in Lacq relies on declining reserves of natural gas. Anticipating

the future, Elf-Aquitaine has invested over 12 million francs in the latest video communications technology to educate and inform its employees.

In Brittany, the doctors at Rennes Hospital have called on the services of the CCETT to help them apply the latest advances in medical science. Their on-line database needed to include information

Just off the Champs-Elysées, a journalist is preparing the news bulletin. From there, 650 kilometers of fiber optic cable will carry it to an audience of half a million viewers. The Tube, the first commercial service of its kind, was introduced in 1985 and now broadcasts its story to 120 platforms on the Paris underground.

Digital technology has already revolutionized the relecommunications industry. Today it is cable television that dictates the pace of change. Cable television involves millions of bits of information, far too much for narrow-band ISDN to handle. Plan Cable will deliver on-demand television to millions of hornes in towns and cities across France. At present, 52 projects have been finalized and more are being considered. Apart from entertainment, the same fiber optic lines will also be used for education and information retrieval.

Twenty years ago it was hard to imagine homes being on-line to voice, data and image. In twenty years time it may be equally hard to imagine how we ever lived without them. Broadband networks will integrate a whole range of services such as payper-view relevision and sound programs, videorex, remote security monitoring and high-speed data communications.



News and views on the Tube.

But it will be "an evolution, not a revolution,"

manage, he is uniquely qualified to judge the trends in this fastchanging field.

Broadband development can be split into three stages. First of all there is the traditional type of broadcasting that carries every channel and uses controls on the relevision ser to make a selection. Alternatively, with interactive services such as pay TV or Minitel, the selection is made within the network and only one set of signals is sent at a time. These broadband services can flow into premises while narrowband services continue to flow out until the third stage - full integration - is reached.

At first sight it all seems very simple. With over 200,000 kilometers of cabled fiber, France has already laid the foundations of a new infrastructure and the price of such lines seems certain to fall. In 1976 cable fiber cost in the region of 20 to 30 francs per meter, by 1980 this figure had fallen to between 5 and 9 france and today it is nearer to 2 or 3 france.

But replacing the existing infrastructure is still an expensive business and, by the 1990s, the amount of information needed for video transmissions (that is, the bandwidth) may decline. For instance, when video-conferencing was first introduced, it used 2 MB/s channels; now it needs only 64kb/s. With signal compression, narrow-band ISDN can carry low-scan images. They may not be technicolor movies, but they are more than adequate for security and surveillance systems. Today's image channels use very high speeds - in the region of 140 Mb - but similar compression rechniques could cut this by as much as two-thirds. Broadband beckons. "I'm certain it will arrive.

but in what form?" asks Madame Seguin, head of

ar CNET. There are now two routes to broadband ISDN,

broadband and videocommunications development

The public telephone network and first-generation video communications networks could lead to a broadband integrated service data network. At the same time, with progressive digitization, narrowband ISDN may continue to evolve until both routes converge.

It is an enormous undertaking. Preliminary proposals should be agreed upon at the next meeting of the CCITT in 1988. By 1992 it is hoped that the project will reach an advanced stage, similar to the base established for narrowband ISDN in 1984.

- Steven Bartlett



20

TELECOM

Shopping for service.

At This Rate...

ONG-DISTANCE calls rang up 6.4

billion francs worth of business for

France Telecom last year, despite

lower rates that have cut the cost of such

connections by up to 37 percent since 1984.

The greatest savings were on calls to the

United States, where one minute's conver-

sation currently costs an affordable 9.37

francs full rate and, off-peak, 7.20 and 5.70. Prices to the French-speaking parts of Aftica have fallen 32 percent to 14.60 francs full

and 10.20 fernes off-neak. Within Eu-

rope, EEC members and Switzerland can be

confucted for 4,50 francs per minute and the

remainder of the continent for 6.55 francs

The Public Face of a Private Company

A Maria Carlo Carl

Agence Comme

MONG the major challenges facing French Telecom today is the transformation of its commercial network to meet the evolution of the telecommunications landscape. "Faced by rapid technological progress and the development of products, we have been forced to adopt a new commercial attitude

with regard to our clients, "says Francois Arrivet, the architect of French Telecom's commercial strategy.

Today the professional customer is looking for more than a simple telephone. He wants a whole system of communication including data transmission, storage and processing. To meet the demands of an increasingly sophisticated clientele, the company is restructuring its commercial network to offer a more personalized quality service. With 16,000 employees at 600 outlets, the sales network already exists.

A National Accounts Department was created in 1986 to service the country's top businesses. It will eventually have 50 specially trained managers, experts in data processing and telecommunications - each with a portfolio of two clients. Their unique role will be to take care of the top 100 companies which account for 10 percent of

the company's revenues. The companies benefit and French Telecom gains from a closer relationship with these demanding, multinational and multifaceted clients. "Through our account managers," says Alain Lenoir, head of the department, "we can discern our clients' individual needs, as well as their expectations for new products such as ISDN." This is essential to establish parmerships with clients and manufacturers for developing and testing new services, products and applications. "We conduct joint studies with our clients," explains Arrivet. "If the results are positive, as they were for the Minitel or more Erecently for a relemetry study conducted with Ficher-Bauche in Bordeaux, marketing is implemented."

To further increase customer satisfaction, French Telecom is establishing contractual relationships with its clients. These contracts range from the simple obligation to respect delivery dates (quite a revolution for a state-owned company) to assuring the quality of specialized digital services.

Finally, the telephone company is committed to restructuring its rates, which, until recently, were fixed by the government according to budgetary considerations. "These must reflect the reality of costs," declared Maurice Roulet, director general of French Telecom. Readjustments as a function of length rather than distance began in 1986 with drops on long-distance calls and slight increases on local calls. By 1989, the phone company expects its rates to be in line with those on the world market.

The introduction of the value-added tax (VAT) on November 1, 1987 will help give French Telecom a competitive edge as companies see their relecommunication cost drop by 15.7 percent for a global savings of 5.3 billion FF in 1988.

— Joyce Wakmann

FRENCH TELECOM

(Continued from Page I)

inadequacies is the amount wasted on developing today's exchange switching systems. Seven European countries spent eight billion dollars for seven different rival systems. At the same time, the United States spent three to four billion for four different systems and Japan spent five billion for two. To date no European country accounts for more than six percent of the world telecommunications market as against more than 35 percent for the U.S. and 11 percent for Japan. At such a low market share, not one of the European switching systems has earned back the money invested.

The first test of how well the pan-European market can work is the digital cellular car radio network, Recently, Great Britain, France, West Germany and Italy agreed on a narrowband norm as opposed to broadband. This was a victory for the British preference and took some hard bargaining. But it showed to a cynical world that the Europeans are serious about working together.

For his part, Mr. Grenier points out that France is already close to conforming with all the points in the Green Paper. As proof of its good faith, the government decided on the recent privatization of the CGCT (Compagnie Generale des Constructions Téléphoniques) and its sale to a consortium headed by Ericsson of Sweden and Marra of France. As a result, the French public telephone switching market now has an important new compenitor.

The EEC stipulates that an efficient basic telephone service must be preserved, and that outside



Calling by card catches on.

this, competition should be as wide as possible. The question is how rapidly and under what guidelines French Telecom should approach a new partnership with the private sector as deregulation

The Minister, Mr. Longuet, has already announced five new candidates for deregulation in France: cable, radio relephone, radio paging, valueadded networks or VAN's, and public phone booths.

In the area of cable, French Telecom has enthusiastically agreed to divide up the work with outside consortiums, cutting back on costly plans made by the previous Socialist government to cable all of France with multimode optical fiber. This is a case of deregulation to the rescue. They expected to lose up to two billion francs a year. Now these losses will be greatly reduced.

On the new radiomessage or paging marker, French Telecom has chosen to team up with the U.S market leader, Motorola, against the new doubles combination of Telédiffusion de France and Mitsubishi from Japan. It is too soon yet for a progress report but this should be one to watch.

Bids recently closed from a list of prestigious companies interested in the right to compete in the radio telephone field. The Ministry estimates the market next year at some 40,000 to 70,000 annually, for France is still a relative newcomer to the field with only 0.8 radiophones per 1000 inhabitants compared to 2.6 in England and 15 in Scandinavia.

Finally, there is the prospect of competition in the important field of value-added networks. This is a developing sector which involves advanced software and high profit margins. The most successful VAN in France to date is French Telecom's own electronic directory on the Minitel. Major groups like IBM and Oliverti have already signed up with French partners to offer VAN's, but the rules of the game have not been established and the government has been criticized for stalling again.

However, the toughest battle of them all may well be waged in the corridors of power. Clearly, some form of deregulation is inevitable for the group as a whole. The question is the timing. Soon after his nomination last year, the Minister of the PTT, Gérard Longuet, set up a general Commission of Deregulation which prepared a bill designed to modernize all areas of French telecommunications. Then, with the realization of just how complex the changes will be and how many people will be affected, the government applied the brakes. The bill may not pass now until 1989 after the Presidential elections.

Both Mesers. Longuet and Roulet argue that French Telecom must have more flexibility to set its own prices, to pay higher salaries, in short, to respond to economic imperatives.

"I my to explain that this is a national challenge, not a political debate. Afterwards we can choose privarization or remain a state company," says Mr. Roulet. But an opinion poll of employees revealed that 77 percent believe that a new statute would lead to loss of jobs. On the other hand, they also expect salaries to go up. "We are working slowly toward a consensus and this is another part of my job," says Mr. Roulet. So far, the only reform in this direction is the right to introduce value-added cax on all telephone calls. This means business



customers will pay the same rate as before but can claim the 15.7 percent VAT back from the government. Technically it represents a loss in revenue but at least it makes French Telecom competitive with new private competition.

However, there is another trump card which Marcel Rouler intends to play. A group of satellite companies have been revamped and grouped under a holding, Cogecom. Each company has its slot and together they are responsible for sales and promotion abroad for the whole range of French relecommunications. These small companies are flexible and profitable, with turnover climbing fast, up 35 percent in 1986. One by one, they will be opened up to new capital and plans are already under study for an eventual stock-marker listing for the EGT (Entreprise Générale des Télécommunications). which handles radio paging, fax machines and car radios. In other words, a mini-privatization is planned. All international accords will be negotiated through these affiliates, and will not be subject to approval delays back home.

As Marcel Roulet has observed, deregulation cannot simply be imported into France without consideration for traditions and the present organization of the market. The evolution of new institutions in a complex society is a slow and difficult process, he says. Nevertheless, the Ministry and French Telecom remain convinced that this is the only path if France is to take her rightful place in the telecommunications would of tomorrow.

: .- Frances Cleary

Going Global



HE evolution of the telecommunications industry makes it necessary for any telephone company, even a state-controlled monopoly, to meet international standards of price, quality and service. France Telecom In-_ _ ternational (PTI), which

covers the international activities of French Telecom and its six subsidiaries, is currently working on all fronts to make sure its numerous trump cards are fully exploited.

Our nerwork is the most modern, most digitized and the newest," states Jean Grenier, head of FII. "And despite the fact that as a government institution we have less flexibility, we have been innovative in terms of new services such as videotex, digitization and more,"

These new services currently represent less than 10 percent of revenues, but by the year 2000 they are expected to account for one-third of the business. Today, 80 percent of the group's international revenues - 10 percent of total numover - still comes from telephone traffic. Competition on international links, already a reality, represents a

real threat to the company's revenues. If calls originating from abroad are significantly cheaper, the "call me back" syndrome will start eating away at France's international earnings. Multinational companies might even move their headquarters to those areas where telecommunications are cheap.

To face this competition, FTI has been reducing its rares over the past three years, with drops of 11 percent to the Middle East and up to 37 percent on the important North American line. Tariffs in such highly competitive sectors as digital services by satellite were reduced by 20 to 30 percent in 1986 and even more for medium-term (three to five year) contracts.

Yet, if telephone traffic is today's most imporrant source of international revenues, other trends are equally significant. Telephone traffic is decreasing as big corporations move their voice-traffic from public to private networks, and non-voice traffic is rising as businesses turn increasingly to data transmission. "If we don't anticipate these

> trends," warns Jean-Jacques Damlamian, head of international operations, "the overall income of French Telecom will suffer as will its ability to be a real force in the industry."

As FIT revamps its international tariffs, the group is expanding its presence abroad. FTI bureaus monitor foreign strategies, technologies and regulations while developing contacts and promoting French telecommunications. Meanwhile, worldwide subsidiaries are active in sectors such as submarine cable links, satellite nerworks, engineering and consultancy, videotex and digital communication.

now markets its considerable expertise worldwide. The company is, for example, currently developing a micro-wave link in Abu Dhabi and a domestic satellite network in Argentina and Bolivia.

Sofrecom, another subsidiary, specializes in helping developing countries establish, improve or operate their national networks. It now has over a hundred projects in some 40-odd countries. A typical example is the Greater Dakar project to double the city's telephone capacity. The company created the master plan, assisted in judging offers and financing the project, and is now engineering its realization and managing its installation. "We



benefit from our 20 years experience in France and abroad to assist countries in upgrading and extending their network," says President G. Malleus, who likes to distinguish FII's style from others. "We aim to transfer the know-how of the most advanced techniques such as computer aided design for local circuits or project management." Alongside these well-established activities in

developing countries, FTI has diversified and is increasingly involved in new technologies and business communication.

France is one of the few countries with an industrial group (Submarcom) that specializes in advanced submarine cable nerworks. French Telecom was the major participant in the 14,000 kilometer Sea-me-we link between Marseille and Singapore completed in 1986, and provided overall financial management for the venture which involved 20 investor countries.

In 1987, a fiber-optic cable was installed between Marseille and Ajaccio as the first section of Emos I that will connect France to Israel via Greece and Turkey. FIT is also working closely

One of them, France Cables & Radio (FCR). with the United States and Britain on the trans-Atlantic cable TAT-8 and on preparations for TAT-9 to link the United States, Canada, Britain, France and Spain in the early 1990s.

Since the launching of France's satellite Telecom-1 in 1984 and the increased digitization of the national telephone network, FCR has been involved in actively promoting and marketing a series of sophisticated business services. The "Trans" range - a prefiguration of the ISDN network with data transmission rates of between 64 kb/s and 1920 kb/s - speeds computer-file transfer, image-bank consultation, computer-aided design and manufacture, and data distribution.

International clients include Barclays and E.F. Hutton for the transfer of financial data and voice/data multiplexing, AFP for photo and text transmission multiplexed with voice and dara, and the International Herald Tribune for broadcast facsimile to print the newspaper in Miami.

Competition in this area is particularly fierce between London and Paris, both striving to become the hub of Europe. But if London is favored for finance, Paris is quickly catching up in every other area. Says Jacques Cauchy, head of Digital Business Services at FCR: "Companies using these links now realize how viral they are and no longer rely on one trans-Atlantic link."

Today there are seven Telecom-1 earth stations operated by the German Bundespost, and others in Brussels, Dublin, Copenhagen and Britain. Meanwhile, the FII bureau in New York has helped the company develop contacts with more than 20

Corporate communications is another promising area and FTI, through its subsidiary FCR, has broken into several foreign markets over the past two years by offering multinational corporations an end-to-end service from the master plan to actual operation of the corporate network with voice, data and video options.

Finally, FTI is determined to export its successful videotex system. Its subsidiary, Intelmatique, has recently scored a major success on the massive Canadian market. Brazil has officially adopted the French standard, and there is further development in private networks around the world. In Spain and Switzerland, despite official acceptance of the German standard, over 25,000 Minitels have been installed

In the United States, the single most important market, U.S. Videotel in Houston, Texas, is launching a Minitel network with business and general applications. It aims to install 30,000 Minitels by the end of the year. Intelmatique expects that the United States will become a significant market by the end of 1988. Because of the success of the system in France, acute interest has been shown by all sides of the industry.

- Joyce Wakmann

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THURSDAY, OCTOBER 22, 1987

ECONOMIC SCENE

Taking Stock and Weighing The Meaning of the Market

By LEONARD SILK

New York Times Service

EW YORK — Suddenly all everybody wants to know is what's happening to the stock market. People getting off planes rush to telephones to find out whether their stocks are up or down. Bus drivers ask their passengers whether they should buy or sell. Does it really matter all that much? What is the stock market, anyway?

For some, the market is a gambling casino, a racetrack without horses. But for many others, especially in this day of Individual Retirement Accounts, Keogh accounts and company or city or college pension plans, it is their life savings, their personal and family security. When the stock market drops by \$1 trillion — which is roughly how far all the stocks on the New York

It can be the test of

It can be the test of

the stuff of dreams,

social tracts.

novels, TV serials or

man- or womanhood,

Stock Exchange have fallen from late August through Monday — that plunge is enough to wipe out decades of

savings. More than a casino or an enormous piggy bank, the stock market is an integral part of how young businesses

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Francis Gar

100000

btain capital they need to grow. Admittedly, the "primary market" — in which corporations raise money by selling new issues of stocks — is a small part of the mechanism of corporate

The stock market that Americans have elevated to a speciator sport is the "secondary market," where the shares that companies issued years ago change hands again and again. When those shares rise or fall in value, individual investors or financial institutions pocket the gains or losses. The companies themselves are reduced to keenly interested observers.

Nevertheless, the new money raised in the primary market is not a trivial sum. Last year it came to about \$100 billion (although, with all the mergers, acquisitions and buybacks of shares, American corporations actually retired more stock than they issued). And to young and growing companies, that \$100 billion is vital beyond the raw amount.

billion is vital beyond the raw amount.

Similarly, "equity" — the value of all the shares owned in corporations — is vital to the functioning of the capitalist system. All the debt owed by corporations, in bonds and loans, is only one-third the value of their equity. If the debt, and the burden of making interest payments, gets too high, the corporations find themselves on thin ice and could crash through. This is one reason why executives worry so much about the value the stock market puts on their shares.

But it is only one reason. The stock market holds every company, however lofty or lowly its product or purpose, to the same daunting standard: It honors the enterprise that knows how to make a buck. Executives learn that the market takes their

Its constantly fluctuating prices pronounce them effective managers, irresistible salesmen, inspirers of others, daring innovators, maybe geniuses — or sluggards, milquetoasts, wrong-quessers, incompetent turkeys whose inaction has left their com-panies ripe for takeover by sharp-eyed, sharp-penciled raiders. And for those who play the market — including the executives whose real pay often takes the form of options to buy stock — it is

the path to fortune. It can be the test of manhood or womanhood, the stuff of dreams, novels, television serials or social tracts and satires. It exposes the follies and underscores the ethics of yuppies, arbitragers, takeover artists and stuffed shirts.

The stock market is a psychological test. The human race is divided into two classes of beings, it seems: "bulls," the eternal optimists, and "bears," the eternal pessimists.

To be sure, people have been known to undergo a species-change from bull to bear, and there are times when mob psychol-

See SILK, Page 13



John J. Phelan Jr. will most likely go down in history as the man who kept the exchange running during the crisis of 1987.

'The Prince' of the Trading Floor NYSE's Chairman Leads Exchange to a New Order

By Robert J. Cole

NEW YORK — On a long table just outside the office of John J. Phelan Jr., the soft-spoken chairman and chief executive officer of the New York Stock Exchange, stands a neat, mahogany-framed motto taken from Machiavelli's "The Prince."

"There is nothing," it reads, "more difficult to take in hand, more perilous to conduct, or more uncertain in its success, than to take the lead in the

After nearly half a lifetime on Wall Street, at the very heart of business, on the trading floor of the most influential stock exchange in the world, Mr. Phelan is accustomed to taking the lead in the new relate of this cr.

order of things.

In one of his proudest achievements, the 56-year-old executive was instrumental in getting the exchange to spend \$200 million in the past seven years to computerize almost everything in sight. As a result, the exchange can handle trading volume that would have been unthinkable 20 years ago.

Still, on Tuesday, Mr. Phelan ordered sharp restrictions on computerized program trading. For that action and others, he will most likely go down in Wall Street history as the man who kept the exchange running during the great market crisis of

Not very long after daylight Tuesday, he settled back with the morning papers and prepared for his usual business-meeting breakfast at the office. Based on an overnight analysis of Monday's

incredible market activity, the outlook seemed promising. The gist of the meeting, as one official close to the chairman put it, was that "everything is going as well as can be expected." By shortly before moon, however, after fielding organt phone calls, Mr. Phelan raced down the hall, into an elevator and through an army of well-

wishers on the NYSE floor to confer with senior executives.
Outside, hundreds of people milled around. wanting to witness the unprecedented clamor at the exchange. Television film crews set up cameras

at all of the doors to interview traders as they took Inside, the reason for Mr. Phelan's urgency grew

clearer. A few minutes after noon, an exchange bulletin flashed the news that because other exchanges around the country had shut down futures trading, the New York Futures Exchange, a part of the Big Board, was suspending operations in a sign of solidarity. Within 45 minutes Mr. Phelan reopened the futures exchange.

As the highest-paid chairman in the history of the exchange, with a salary close to \$750,000 a year, Mr. Phelan seems suited to cope with what is development since the Great Depression.

He was born in New York City on May 7, 1931. By his early 20s he was a U.S. Marine sergeant, serving in Korea. He received a bachelor's degree from Adelphi University, and at age 24 was at work with his father on Wall Street. At 26 he was a partner, and at 31 managing director of a successor firm known as Phelan & Co.

At 41, in a second reorganization, he became senior partner of Phelan, Silver, Vesce, Barry & Co. in 1975, while still on the exchange floor, he won a post as the NYSE's vice chairman, serving until mid-1980, when he became president and chief operating officer. He stepped up to chairman and chief executive in May 1984.

At 2 P.M. on Monday, with the markets crum-bling, it was a cool-headed chairman who decided to call the press together that evening.

"It's the nearest thing to a meltdown that I ever

want to see," he remarked of the trading day.
That evening, President Ronald Reagan spoke confidently of the economy, with never a thought of ordering a trading halt. Counseling him that trading should continue was Mr. Phelan.

Mr. Phelan confers with the president regularly as chairman of the Presidential Board of Advisers on Private Sector Initiatives, but it was Howard H. Baker Jr., the White House chief of staff, who telephoned repeatedly Monday for consultations.

On Tuesday, after the close of trading, with the Dow Jones industrials recovering 102.27 points.

Mr. Phelan seemed to feel a lot better. "I didn't get much sleep Monday night," he told reporters, "but I hope to get a little more now."

Europe, Asia Rebound, Following Wall Street

London Rise Helps Offset 2-Day Plunge

LONDON — Buyers returned to stock markets in Europe on Wednesday, turning prices around after major losses the previous two

days.
Wall Street's partial recovery on
Tuesday, which continued
Wednesday, was the major boost to prices across Europe, analysts said. U.S. stocks soared in European trading after a number of American companies announced that they planned to repurchase their own shares when trading began in New York, brokers said.

Prices on the London Stock Exchange, after seesawing during much of the session, managed a record gain to recover more than a quarter of their huge losses earlier in the week. Over two days, stock values slid an unprecedented 21.7

The Financial Times 100-share indea finished 142.2 points higher at 1,943.8, though this was still 15.5 percent below Friday's close. The index, following Wall Street's lead, felt 250.7 points on Tuesday and 249.6 points on Monday.

Volume was so heavy in London on Wednesday that it caused tech-nical problems, forcing the exchange to stop computing the index at moon for three hours. The price quotation system, which market makers use to advertise their prices for individual shares, functioned

Earlier in London, prices had re-treated on profit-taking and at one point the FT-SE index was up only 1,669,40 on Tuesday. The index fell about 100 points. But prices recovered after midday when buying, and 74.70 points on Tuesday, some of it from U.S. investors, in Milan share prices also cl

picked up again, brokers said. In Paris, share prices made new gains in active late trading and closed firmer, buoyed in part by the raily on Wall Street.

The Bourse indicator managed a gain of 3.48 percent, although trad-ers said that prices had come under pressure earlier in the day from selling by foreign institutions. There were many buyers ready to take up the shares.

Banking sources said Wednesday that state-owned financial institutions had intervened energeti



IN THE PIT - A trader at the Tokyo Stock Exchange uses oral as well as manual dexterity to keep up with the fastpaced market Wednesday morning.

cally to buy shares on Tuesday in an attempt to stem the wave of selling. They declined to say how much had been spent.

France has a strong tradition of central intervention on markets. After the plunge in share prices. sources said, the institutions intervened to protect the up to o million small investors who had bought shares in the government's privati-

In Frankfurt, prices were up sharply and ended near the day's highs. Dealers said that domestic investors and professional operators went hunting for bargains after the self-off Monday and Tuesday. The Commerzbank index gained

a record 132.5 points on Monday In Milan, share prices also closed sharply higher in active, nervous trading. The main stock index gained 3,93 percent to 847.

Brokers said that strong early-session demand abated slightly in

In Zurich, stocks prices climbed sharply on heavy volume as Tues-

Tokyo's Gain Sets Record as Loss Is Cut

Compiled by Our State From Disputation TOKYO — Japanese stock prices, boosted by the partial re-covery overnight in New York, posted a record advance on Wednesday, regaining more than half of the 15 percent plunge registered the previous day.

Prices on other Asian stock markers also recouped some of Tuesday's losses. Analysis said the improvement

raised hopes that the worst of the plunge in stock markets may be

However, the Australian market improved only 1.3 percent after its historic dive on Tuesday of 25 per-

3,838.48 points on Tuesday.

The previous record single-day point gain was 906.42 points on July 24.

The full on Tuesday "had nothing whatever to do with Japan's economy," said Hirovuki Wada, a senior analysi at Okasan Securities. Japan's economy is very strong. he added, noting that the crash "was an overreaction to Wall Street's panic selling" on Monday.

The Hong Kong Stock Exchange remained closed after its board sus-pended trading for the rest of the week on Tuesday. Authorities said, however, that the exchange could reopen earlier, depending upon the international situation. In unofficial trading. Hong Kong share prices were 20 to 25 percent below Monday's closing levels, brokers

The Singapore and Malaysian stock markets were closed for a

In Australia, the All Ordinaries Index recovered only 19.7 of the in Amsterdam, the main all-share index gained 5.9 points, or 7.8 percent, to close at 84.8 points. mauling, which saw the indicator plunge to 1,549.5.

The index rose 80 points early in the day, but most gains evaporated (AP, Reuters) toward the close.

N.Y. Stock Exchange Acts To Restrict Program Trades

NEW YORK — The New York Stock Exchange has placed sharp restrictions on program trading in the first major regulatory effort to curb the explosion in computer-assisted buying and selling that many believe accelerated the market's crash on Monday.

Stock market officials insisted that they acted Tuesday solely to avoid overloading the exchange's swamped computer system, which was stretched to the limit again on Tuesday by a trading volume of more than 600 million shares, topping Monday's record of 604.8 million. The duration of the curbs is indefinite.

But many Wall Street professionals speculated that the move was intended to quell the market's volatility and restore investor confi-dence. Some predicted that it was a prelude to a ban on the practice. NYSE officials said that the restrictions on program trading would

not become permanent. John J. Jr. Pheian, the exchange's chairman, stressed that brokerage firms were free to continue to use most program-trading techniques, which typically involve taking advantage of discrepancies in prices between stock-index futures and the underlying stocks. But they were barred from automatically executing those trades through the high-speed computer-to-computer links that

connect brokerage houses to the floor of the exchange.

On Tuesday, the Chicago Mercantile Exchange temporarily halted the trading of Standard & Poor's 500 stock-index options and futures. The New York Futures Exchange also briefly suspended trading.

Currency Rates

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France Postpones Sale of Matra, Blames Market

By Jacques Neher Special to the Herald Tribune

PARIS - The French government, succumbing to a skittish stock market and increasingly bitter political opposition, postpoued Wednesday its privatization of Matra SA, the defense and electronics group.

The sell-off of the state's 50.97 percent share in Matra, originally set to begin on Monday, will be pushed back "from a few days to a few weeks," the Finance Ministry said, citing unstable market conditions following Monday's 9.7 percent plunge at the Paris Bourse.

The government had planned to float a 20 percent block of Matra stock, with the rest reserved for institutions or Matra employees. On Monday evening following the market's 9.7 percent fall, Finance Minister Edouard Balladur maintained that the privatization would go forward as planned. On Tuesday, Jean-Luc La-

the privatization of Matra." Market analysts, however, said the government had little choice but to call off its plans.
They would have been crazy not to slow down the privatization program," said Daniel Serruya, who watches the French market for the brokerage Phillips & Drew in London. In September, Mr. Balladur said that over the

next six months 100 billion francs (\$16.6 billion) worth of state-owned enterprises would be sold. among them two large insurance groups, UAP and AGF, and a 15 percent stake in Air France. Ms. Serruya said, "It was clear to most opera-

tors that the government's announcement to float 100 billion francs, 10 percent of the market's total capitalization, was not very smart and had contributed to the duliness of the market." On Wednesday, the Bourse gained 5.4 per-

cent, but still remained 12 percent under the level at which it had began the year. Also forcing the government to retreat, said analysts, was a pessimistic "gray," or secondary, market outlook for Compagnie Financière de Suez. Its privatization closed last weekend but its

gardere, the group's chairman, told securities analysts that "it wouldn't be good to move back shares have yet to be quoted. In the gray market trading in when-issued stocks, speculators in London were betting this week that Suez would open below its initial offering price of 317 francs. "This has never happened before, and it

couldn't have gone unnoticed by the government." Ms. Serruya said.

Third, the pullback was seen as a reflection of the government's increasing awareness that its privatization program has become a political liability. One broker estimated that one-quarter of the 4 million people who had bought shares in privatized companies had sold them this

week, many at a loss.

At the start of trading Wednesday, the shares of 5 of the 10 recently privatized companies were trading below their initial offering prices. The Socialists, meanwhile, have increased their demands for a immediate halt to the pro-

gram, which already has brought more than 50 billion francs into government coffers. "We're witnessing the failure of careless lais sez faire and of savage capitalism," said Pierre Beregovoy, finance minister under the former Socialist government. He said the privatizations have caused higher interest rates in France by siphoning 50 billion francs out of its

capital markets. The Finance Ministry says that the money raised by the sell-offs is being used to pay off France's national debt. a factor it claims will lessen the pressure on interest rates.

Market's Plunge Kills Bids, Slows Takeover Boom

the stock market appears to have stalled the merger boom that has helped fuel Wall Street for the past son, said late Tuesday that "given five years. In the past two days, current market conditions," it canceled its proposed \$175 million takeover of PiedMaso citing market conditions, mont Aviation, which is now under five years. In the past two days, current market conditions," it canceled its proposed \$175 million Transportation. several transactions have been can-

offer, Dayton's directors acted to preclude another such bid, antho-ed in acquiring a retailer." nzing the repurchase of up to 15 million of the company's common

David Wittig, managing director of Kidder Peabody & Co. "If a person to repurchase shares. While some companies are capitalizing on an

"I think every deal is in trouble,"

trying to keep their suddenly cheap achievable."

11.00 shares out of the hands of corporate raiders. Financial exports said, however,

tailing chain. On Wednesday, the day after Dart pulled out of its

ed in acquiring a retailer."

Sources said the Hafts could lose as much as \$70 million after taxes from their Dayton investment. The volatile stock market "is go-

ing to force a lot of re-evaluations of existing transactions - the ones is out there and in a position to out there now and ones in the forrethink his position in a transaction, he's going to do that."

Meanwhile, a number of other

mative stage." said Hamilton
James, managing director of Donaldson Lufkin & Jenrette. "The companies have announced plans perception of values has changed. They have lowered. Many deals are premised on the ability to dispose imwanted assets at prices no longer investment bargain, others may be

GAF's chairman, Samuel J. Heyman, said Monday that higher interest rates made his proposed that takeover bids could become \$66.50-a-share purchase of the scarcer. Although the falling mar- company "no longer possible." ket has created some bargains for raiders, a shrinking market in junk

TWA's chairman, withdrew his bid bonds - risky securities that were to take the company private by

would not seek to acquire Dayton takeover of Alabama-based Del-

Compiled by One Stoff From Department

WASHINGTON — The drop in the stock market appears to have th

Other companies announcing several transactions have been canceled, including proposed leveraged buyouts by GAF Inc. and Trans World Airline Inc.

Perhaps the biggest casualty so far has been Dari Groap Corp.'s who with his father. Herbert, confar has been Dari Groap Corp.'s The capital markets are chaotic," added Robert Haft who with his father. Herbert, confar has been Dari Groap Corp.'s The capital markets are chaotic, added Robert Haft who with his father. Herbert, confar has been Dari Groap Corp.'s The capital markets have to be put on hold. A South-have to Dayton Hudson Corp., the big reare dried up. Now is not the time to land spokesman, however, said the said it planned to buy back up to 7

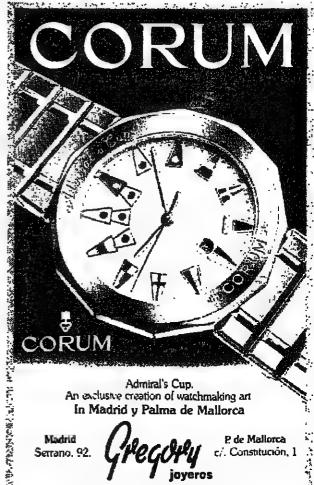
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MARKETS: Dow Soars 186 as Buyers Return

NYSE Index

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(Continued from Page 1)

economy," he contended. "We are likely to see a recession begin almost immediately. And as investors respond to fears of deflation - rather than inflation - they will buy food, drug and

Traders said buyers Wednesday were attracted by lower prices and by some easing of fears that interest rates will rise.

"All our models indicate there is value in stocks," said Larry Greenwald, co-manager of equity trading at Sanford C. Bernstein & Co. "But psychology will dominate the near-term

Sentiment also has gotten a boost from the willingness of some of America's biggest com-panies to purchase their own shares. Educational Computer Corp., Lockheed Corp., Measurex Corp. and Western Savings & Loan Association were among the many companies that an-nounced buybacks on Wednesday.

Much of Tuesday's Dow rebound was trig-gered when companies such as steel giant USX, Ford Motor Co., Merrill Lynch and Allegis Corp. announced plans to repurchase outstand-ing shares that had been battered in Monday's plunge.

"The companies believe their stock prices are bargains at this level," said Sarah Stack, an analyst at Bateman Eichler, Hill Richards Inc.

in Los Angeles.

At 3 P.M., General Electric was the most active NYSE-listed issue, rising \$4.625 to \$49.75. Archer-Daniels-Midland, the agricul-

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Due to the extraordinary volume of trading on Wall Street, these pages include prices as of 3 P.M.

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tural products company, followed, rising 25 cents to \$19.375,

American Telephone & Telegraph was third, climbing \$2.50 to \$29.25. Among other issues, International Busines

chines climbed \$7.75 to \$122.75,

The recent plunge in stock prices has significantly slowed the merger boom, and stocks in some companies that were targets of takeover attempts were among Wednesday's gainers. Gillette was up \$3 to \$29, while Dayton Hudson rose \$2.5 to \$30.25. On Tuesday, Dart Group Corp. dropped its \$6.3 billion bid for Dayton Hudson, and the retailer responded by an appropriate on Wednesday its own share bushered. nouncing on Wednesday its own share buyback

On the London Stock Exchange, the Financial Times-Stock Exchange 100-share index rose a record 142.2 points to 1.943.8, regaining slightly more than half of its record loss of the

Prices rocketed earlier on the Tokyo Stock Exchange, where the 225-share Nikkei stock average shot up 2,037.32 points — its largest one-day advance ever — to close at 23,947.40. On Tuesday, it fell a record 3,838.48 points.

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Icahn to Buy TWA Stock on Market

NEW YORK - Carl C. Icahn, chairman of Trans World Airlines Inc. said Wednesday that he will buy TWA stock periodically on the open market. The announcement came a day after the stock market collapse prompted the financier to er than his old offer, which would withdraw his \$1.35 billion bid to take the carrier private.

Mr. Icahn's new stock purchase

Icahn's plan to take TWA private is Icahn's announcement and the re-

lent of about \$36 a share.

program has no connection to his withdrawn leveraged buyou! offer, end at \$12 on Tuesday to end at \$14 a share. Trading was a TWA spokesman said. Mr. suspended on Wednesday after Mr.

percent interest in the telecom-

based in Brussels, was formed earli-

telecommunications and cable ac-tivities of ITT and Compagnie

Générale d'Eletricité, the French

posted major gains, and it cited

mproved operations in North

The ITT Financial unit's con-

sumer loans section also posted a

gain. Other strong performers were the divisions for communications

and information services, industri-

through the first nine months of

1987, and we expect continued im-

al products and wood products.

technology division.

1TT said its Sheraton hotel unit

telecommunications concern.

ITT Net Profit Jumped 67% In 3d Period; Sales Rose 11% The Associated Press \$183 million to Alcatel NV de In 3d Period; Sales Rose 11%

NEW YORK -- ITT Corp. said Wednesday that strong performances in its insurance, consumer finance and hotels divisions boost-

ed its third-quarter profit by nearly

Profit for the period came to \$1.39 a share, compared with \$126 million, or 82 cents a share, in the 1986 quarter. Revenue was \$4.8 bil-lion, up 11 percent from \$4.3 bil-

67 percent, to \$210 million.

For the first nine months of 1987, profit totaled \$637 million, or \$4.19 a share, compared with \$392 million, or \$2.57 a share, a year before. Sales jumped 13 percent to \$14.3 billion, from \$12.7 billion.

ITT said it registered strong gains in domestic casualty insurance business at its Hartford insurance unit. But the gains were offset somewhat by results in its group medical insurance unit.

Favorable changes in federal tax laws added another \$20 million to profits at Hartford in the third quarter and \$70 million over the

"over and gone," the spokesman

Analysts, however, said that this week's collapse in stock prices mean that Mr. Icahn might be able to buy TWA stock at a price cheaphave given stockholders the equiva-

TWA shares plunged \$5.75 on Icahn will resume his offer when the dust settles from this week's crash and we return to some sort of business-as-usual," said Anthony Hatch, an analyst at Argus Re-

I don't think he can make a tender offer at \$14 or \$15 a share," Mr. Hatch said. "But he now has the opportunity to buy some of it at the low price and average down some of the cost of the acquisi-\$183 million to Alcatel NV during the third quarter to maintain its 37

lease of the company's third-quar-

liminary results, the company had an operating profit of \$128.5 mil-

lion in the third quarter, up 10 percent from \$104.8 million in the

"It think it's quite possible that

TWA said that according to pre-

ter earning

Mr. Hatch noted that, in the future, if TWA's stock has edged munications venture. Alcatel, back up. Mr. Icahn can make a formal tender for the remaining er this year by the merger of the

"As we all know, this is a man who has interests beyond the airline industry," the analyst added. Because of the crash he may have needed his cash for his other investments or he may have seen an incredible opportunity to buy up some undervalued company." The TWA spokesman said that

Mr. Icahn was uncertain when he would begin purchasing more TWA said in a statement that Mr. Icahn would buy the shares

through "entities controlled by But ITT said that problems in radar and air-defense operations Just last Friday he had pursued pushed down results in the defense his bid for ownership by increasing his offer for each share of TWA "We are pleased with the imstock to \$20 in cash and \$25 worth proved operational performance of our company in the quarter and of 12 percent subordinated deben-

tures due in 2007. Under an earlier offer, estimated at \$1.2 billion, Mr. Icahn would provement during the remainder of have exchanged \$20 in cash and the year," Rand V. Araskog, ITT's \$20 worth of debentures for each

NatNed to Buy Western Union, Canada Insurer

Reuers AMSTERDAM - Nationale-Nederlanden NV said Wednesday that it would acquire Western Union Insurance Co., a Canadian insurer, from Frank Freeze Ltd. for an undisclosed amount.

NatNed said that the acquisi-

tion, by its unit in Canada, was contingent on approval from Canada's antitrust authorities. NatNed, the Netherlands' largest insurer, had 1986 premi-um income of 11.9 billion guilders (\$5.45 billion). The compamy said the acquisition would boost NatNed's premium income in Canada by about 80

million guilders. Western Union, a small company operating exclusively in Canada's Western provinces, will also help NatNed establish a coast-to-coast presence in the country, it said.

million guilders a year to 315

Irving Bank's Profit Jumped 194% in Period

NEW YORK - Irving Bank Corp. said Wednesday that its third-quarter profit jumped percent, to \$96 million, from \$33 million in the 1986 period. It cited a \$86.7 million pretax gain in connection with its pension plan and a lower effective tax rate.

Per-share profit came to \$5.20, compared with \$1.73 in the yearearlier period. Irving Bank is the subject of an unsolicited takeover bid from Bank of New York Corp.

NYSE Suspends 3 Firms For Financial Problems

NEW YORK - The New York Stock Exchange suspended three small member firms on Wednesday, citing their "financial difficul-

The three brokerages, all located in New York City, were William D. Mayer & Co., American Investment Group Inc. and Metropolitan Securities. All traded only for the accounts of their own principals and did not handle public customer accounts, the exchange said.

The principals of the firms could not be reached for comment.

The exchange declined to elaborate on the firms' financial problems. An NYSE spokeswoman did say that the three were not specialist firms, which make markets in a specific stock.

The suspensions came one day after another exchange member, Tompane handles trades for 28 se-H.B. Shaine & Co. of Grand Rap-curities: 18 equities, 9 preferred

doing business because of inadequate funds to cover recent losses. In unrelated developments, Merrill Lynch & Co. said its unit, Merrill Lynch Specialists Inc., had signed a letter of intent to acquire the assets of A.B. Tompane & Co.. a specialist firm on the New York Stock Exchange, and Bear Stearns Cos. said it had acquired a specialist position of W. Damm M. Frank & Co. on the American Stock Ex-

Merrill Lynch also said that it recently signed a letter of intent to acquire a specialist unit on the American exchange, Merrili Lynch Specialists has been operating since 1985 with units on both the Pacific and Philadelphia exchanges.

When the agreement becomes fi- United States nal, Merrill Lynch Specialists will become the specialist on the New York exchange for securities now handled by A.B. Tompane. It said ids, Michigan, was forced to stop stocks and I warrant.

GM Canada, Union Close To Pact as Deadline Nears

TORONTO — General Motors Corp. and its 40,000 Canadian workers resolved several issues in contract talks on Wednesday and pushed for a settlement before Thursday's strike deadline, both

"If we work at it now, we can do it." said Robert White, president of the Canadian Auto Workers union. The union and GM's Canadian subsidiary, General Motors of Canada Ltd., negotiated against a strike deadline of 10 A.M. Thurs-

sembly and parts plants in the provinces of Ontario and Quebec. The talks do not involve GM employees in the United States, who have reached a tentative pact. But a walkout could lead to layoffs among U.S. workers, as a 13-day strike against General Motors of

day that would affect 13 major as-

Canada Ltd. did in 1984, because of an interdependence on parts. Mr. White said two union locals had settled in-plant issues overnight Tuesday and three others were close to resolving factory-level disputes. But much work remained involving the largest local, at GM's

Canadian base in Oshawa, Ontario. Most monetary issues were set-tled early this week when GM matched the basic provisions of three-year Canadian labor contracts negotiated earlier with the next three years.

Chrysler Corp. and Ford Motor

The union struck Chrysler Canada Ltd. for six days last month to get a basic contract that would serve as its model in talks with the other two big automakers. Ford later matched that pact, which met the union's key demand of tying pen-sion increases in part to inflation rates for future retirees.

GM Canada, which earned \$301 million in 1986, agreed to increase assemblers' wages by 3 percent in the first year and the equivalent of 19 U.S. cents an hour, or 25 Canadian cents, in each of the last two

Assuming annual inflation of 5 percent, those increases and costof-living adjustments would, by 1990, boost an assembler's hourly wage to about \$13.50, or 18 Canadian dollars, from \$11.50 under the old agreement.

Pension increases for future retirees would be indexed to inflation rates within limits, while current pensioners would receive fixed in-

Talks with GM, whose union contract expired Sept. 14, affect 8,000 current retirees and surviving spouses, and an estimated 5.100 workers eligible for retirement in

Revenue and profits or losses, in millions, are in local currencies unless otherwise indicated.

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Decline Forecast in U.S. Automakers' 3d-Quarter Profits

DETROIT - General Motors Corp. is expected to have a large operating loss from its automotive business and the earnings for Ford Motor Co. and Chrysler Corp. are expected to decline from last year when the three big automakers make their quarterly reports at the end of the month, according to analysts.

Still, the consensus of Wall Street financial

experts surveyed was that the Detroit-based auto industry would, for 1987 as a whole, report its second-best year in history because of the banner year Ford is having. If current forecasts prove true, the 1987 income of the three companies could reach

\$8.5 billion, which would be surpassed only by the \$9.8 billion they earned in 1984. Most analysis have also forecast another healthy, though lower, year of earnings in 1988. But this week's collapse in the U.S. stock market has led some analysts and company executives to predict that many consumers

could be scared away from major purchases, such as new cars, in coming months. Jack Kirnan, auto analyst for Kidder Pea-body & Co., said that "if consumers think a g in 1988, the industry 100 21 DOI289

one big positive of consumer confidence has gone right out the window." Despite the new concerns about 1988, the industry has made a strong showing in income this year, even in the face of the decline in U.S. car sales from the record levels of 1986. Offsetting that decline has been a record truck market and rising earnings from Ford and GM operations in Europe.

The industry is projected to report collective earnings of just under \$1.1 billion for the third quarter, compared with about \$1.3 billion the year earlier, based on an average of estimates by a dozen analysts. The third quarter is traditionally the industry's weakest because of summer factory shutdowns for model changeover.
Ford is expected to report earnings of about

\$660 million, compared with \$693 million in 1986 quarter. Though Ford's production and sales are generally strong in the United

But because of Ford's banner 1987, the year as a whole is expected to be the second-best in history.

States and are booming in Europe, analysts said that summer marketing incentives, launch costs for new models, and a major vehicle below last year's.

Chrysler, according to these analysis, is expected to report third-quarter earnings of about \$230 million, compared with \$324 million in the 1986 period. The major factors in this decline, the analysts said, are expenses in acquiring American Motors Corp. as well as a

decline in car sales from year-earlier levels. General Motors, whose earnings have declined yearly since peaking in 1984, is expected to report a pretax operating loss of between \$200 million and \$400 million, reflecting ongoing weakness in its basic automotive business. The company had a restated pretax operating

GM, which is closing more than a dozen factories to reduce overhead, has accounted for most of the industry's sales drop this year. Its share of the U.S. market has fallen to about 37 percent from more than 41 percent in 1986.
Despite the expected loss from its auto business, the world's biggest corporation is

loss of \$252 million in the year-ago quarter.

projected to report a profit of about \$100 million after tax credits and profits from its General Motors Acceptance Corp. financing subsidiary are consolidated. Its Electronic Data Systems Corp. and GM

Hughes Electronics Corp. subsidiaries are expected to contribute about \$100 million more, bringing the total to about \$200 million, compared with a restated \$345 million last year. But, the analysts cautioned, their forecasts do not take into account the possibility of a

have said they will make such a change in the third or fourth quarter as the company liber-alizes its depreciation procedures to lengthen the period for writing off capital investments. The analysts said the accounting change is

likely to improve GM's reported earnings for the year by at least \$300 million.

ISLAMIC DEVELOPMENT



ابناءالاسلامي للتنمية بسياس

INVITATION TO PREQUALIFY

FOR THE CONSTRUCTION OF THE ISLAMIC DEVELOPMENT BANK HEADQUARTERS PROJECT JEDDAH, KINGDOM OF SAUDI ARABIA

Interested Contractors are invited to apply for Prequalification Documents for the above project. Tender Documents will be issued subsequently only to those Companies or Joint Ventures selected as having the necessary qualifications to perform the project satisfactorily.

The project comprises the following elements: a high-rise Tower (21 stories, 1-basement, steel structure, total floor area approx. 42,500m2) housing the Bank's Headquarters Offices and the Islamic Research & Training Institute; a domed Conference Center (4-stories, 1-basement reinforced concrete (RC) structure, 12,500m²) containing a 1,500-seat Assembly Half; a Residential & Social Center (5-stories, RC structure, 5,000m²); and a Podium (1-storey, 2-basements, RC structure, 40,000m²) linking the above elements and providing covered parking for 990 cars. The total site area is approx. 46,500m2. The project also includes the facelifting of an existing Mosque on an adjoining site and landscaping of its grounds.

Tender documents for the project will include detailed design drawings, specifications and bills of quantities prepared by the A&E Consultant. The construction contract will be awarded on a fixed price, lump-sum basis. The scope of the contract will include preparation of full shop drawings and the execution of all site-works and construction of the project.

Other pertinent information is as follows:

Name of Employer

: THE ISLAMIC DEVELOPMENT BANK, an International Development Institution with headquarters in Jeddah, Kingdom of Saudi Arabia.

: 3 months from planned Tender Issue Date of March 23, 1988

2. Tender Period 3. Construction Period

4. Particular Conditions

: 28.5 months from Contract Award Date

The Contractor and all associates, vendors, transporters, etc. shall be subject to the Boycott requirements of the Islamic Conference, League of Arab States and the Organization of African Unity.

The governing law of the Construction Contract shall be the Law of the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia.

A Tender Bond will be required.

Should it be judged by the Employer or the Consultant that the response to this invitation to Prequality is inadequate, the Employer reserves the right to contact suitable firms directly asking them to participate in the project.

Prequalification Documents will consist of Instructions, Project Data, and a Prequalification Questionnaire. Application requests for the issue of Prequalification Documents should be submitted in writing and delivered by mail, telex or telefax by or before NOV. 09 1987 to the Bank at the following address:

The Director of Administration Islamic Development Bank P.O. Box 5925, Jeddah 21432, Kingdom of Saudi Arabia Tix: 601137 ISDB SJ (English) / 601407 ISDB SJ (English) / 601945 ISLAM SJ (Arabic). Fax: +966 2 636 6871

October 21, 1987 Time agreement appears as a matter of record only

People's Republic of China 中华人民共和国

DM 300,000,000

6% Bearer Bonds of 1987/1992

Issue Price: 100%

Dresdner Bank

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CSFB-Effectenbank Westdeutsche Landesbank

Banque Paribas Capital Markets GmbH

Girozentrale

Orion Royal Bank

Bayerische Vereinsbank

Banque Nationale de Paris S.A. & Co. (Deutschland) oHG

EBC Amro Bank

Commerzbank

Morgan Guaranty GmbH

S. G. Warburg Securities

Morgan Stanley GmbH

Goldman Sachs International Corp.

J. Henry Schroder Wagg & Co.

Bank of Tokyo (Deutschland)

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Arab Banking Corporation -

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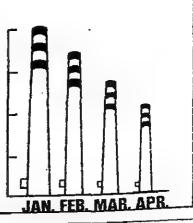
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Industrial furnaces...

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125,000 Tons of Corn Bought in U.S. by Soviet

The Associated Press

WASHINGTON — The Soviet Union has bought 125,000 metric tons of U.S. corn. about 4.9 million bushels, for delivery in the year that began Oct. 1, the Agriculture Department said Tuesday. Officials said it was the first grain to be ordered by the Soviet Union in 1987-88, the final year of a five-year sales agreement between the countries.

final year of a five-year sales agreement between the countries.

Sales in the year that ended Sept. 30 totaled about 8.2 million tons, equally split between corn and wheat, plus 68.200 tons of soybean. A metric ton, about 2.205 pounds, is equal to 39.4 bushels of corn or 36.7 bushels of wheat or soybeans.

The sales were handled by private exporters at undisclosed prices. Corn has been selling for about \$1.55 a bushel at the farm level, so this sale could have a farm value of about \$7.6 million.

The five-year agreement committed the Sovi-

The five-year agreement committed the Soviet Union to buying at least 9 million tons of U.S. grain, including a minimum of 4 million tons each of wheat and corn. It has the option of buying the remaining I million tons as wheat, corn or soybeans, with every ton of soybeans counting as two tons of grain.

All of these notes having been sold, this announcement appears as a matter of record only. 29 June 1987

NZI Capital Corporation

(Incorporated with limited liability in the State of Delaware, United States of America).

¥ 10,000,000,000

Guaranteed Floating Rate Notes due 1992

Interest will be at a Rate of 0.6 percent per annum below the Long Term Yen Prime Rate.

Unconditionally guaranteed as to payment of principal and interest by

NZI Corporation Limited

(Incorporated with limited liability in New Zealand)

Nomura International Limited

Taiyo Kobe International Limited.



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I.M. profiles the role of high technology. It evolves new strategies, their benefits and their applications, as seen from the decision makers' point of view.

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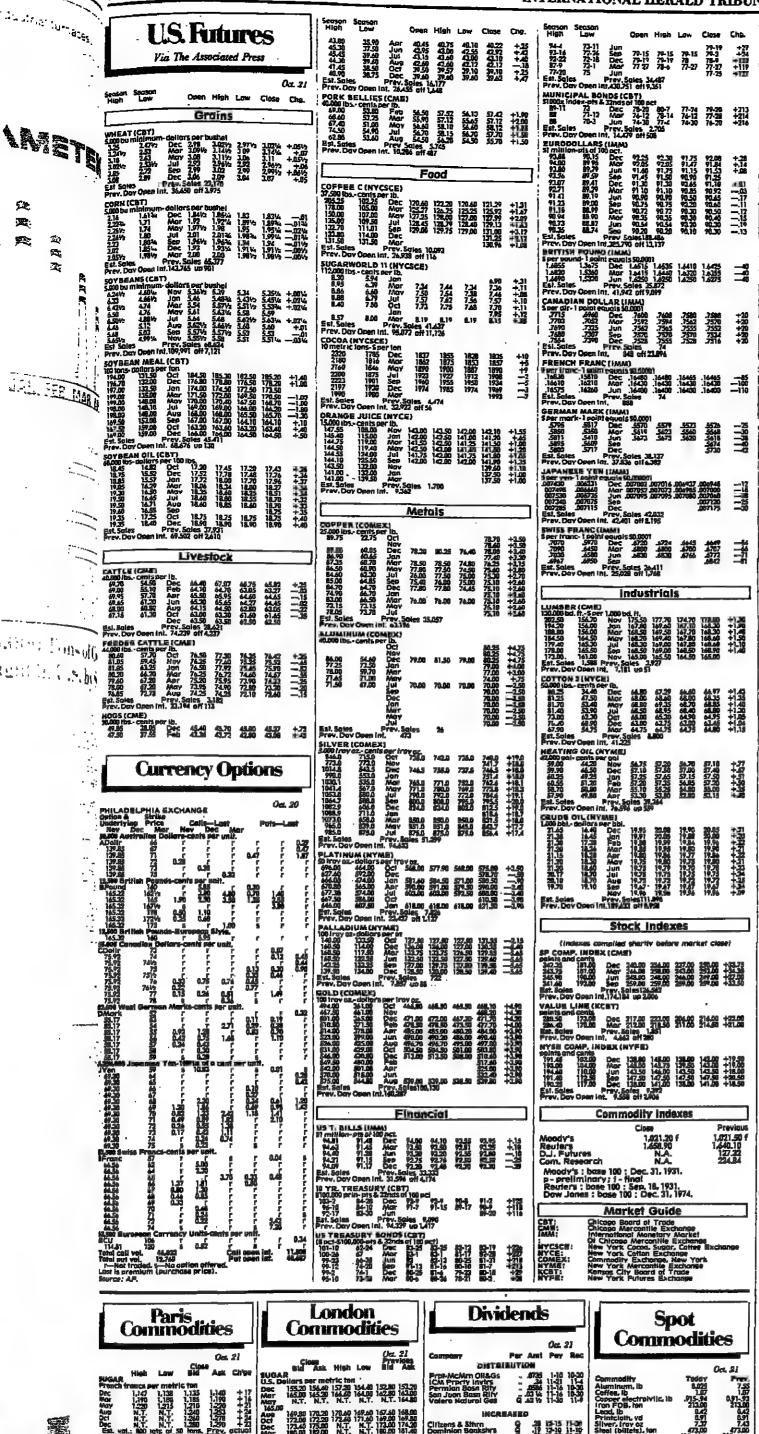


Commodities

Minder HRIONS

JAL to Buy GE Engine

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DM Futures Options London Metals 615 634 120 120 124 9.14 9.14 9.28 0.56 1.41 IAL to Buy GE Engines TOKYO — Japan Airlines will suy at least 20 CF6-80C2 engines wy at least 20 CF6-80C2 engines Sections from General Electric Co. for its five Spot spot spot spot services at 121 spot services.

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SILK: Mysteries of the Market

cinnati, Midwest and Pacific ex-changes, plus the Nasdaq electron-ic system of average and pacific ex-mysteries. One of the deepest, in ic system of over-the-counter which there is passionate interest trading in unlisted stocks, and also this week, is when so much money trading in unlisted stocks, and also this week, is when so much money that the statement of the property of the statement of the statement of the property of the statement of th there are the Tokyo, Hong Kong. London, Frankfurt, Paris and other foreign exchanges. Even Shanghai boasts an embryonic stock market, although it is hard to find. It consists mostly of the tradition of the trad

is dealing in stocks or bonds.

Inevitably people talk of the markets as though they were mythological creatures or manifestations of nature. The Wall Street

Journal said Tuesday in its lead
editorial: "Markets, however, do not ordain events. Events are made
to water markets and markets and markets are made
to make the wealth in a certain sense, the wealth in never existed. It was an entry on a computer tape, a mark in a ledger, a not ordain events are made by men; markets only predict what several minds.

men are likely to do."

Among other things men and women are likely to do is to partici-

Hydro A/S Delays Rights Issue Amid Markets Turmoil

OSLO — Norsk Hydro A/S. Norway's biggest diversified corporation, said Wednesday that it was considering postponing a planned 3.5 billion kronor rights issue following recent volatility in world recently markets. securities markets.

The company added that it also would withhold its third quarter results, first scheduled for Oct. 22, until next month. It said the delay was to enable it to prepare a bal-ance sheet required by the U.S Se-curities and Exchange Commission in connection with the issue in New

"We definitely have no plans to shelve the issue, but we might have to reconsider the launch date if the markets fall further," company spokesman said.

Hydro shares, traded in New York and most major European exchanges, fell 22 percent in Oslo Tuesday, to close at 185 kronor. The price was just below Hydro's share price on July 2, when it announced its planned rights issue.

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(CDR₀) The undersigned autources that as from 29th October 1987 at Kas Associatie N.V., Spuistraat 172, Amsterdam, div.ep.no. 48 (accompanied by an "Affidavit") of the CDBs Seichral House Ltd., will be payable with DBs. 5,43 met par COR repr. 50 abs. and with DBs. 108,60 ast par CDR repr. 1,000 abs. (div. per record-date 31.07.1987; gross Yen 9, p.ah.] after deduction of 15% japanese tax — Yen 07.50 — DBs. 19, per CDR, repr. 50 abs., Yen 1,350. — DBs. 19, per CDR, repr. 1,000 abs. Without an Affidavit 20% Japans — Yen 90. — DBs. 127 per CDR, repr. 50 abs., Yen 1,350. — DBs. 127 per CDR, repr. 50 abs., Yen 1,800. — DBs. 25,40 per

AMSTERDAM DEPOSITARY COMPANY N.V. un. 14th October 1987.

(Continued from first finance page)
ogy takes over and virtually the
whole market undergoes such a
transformation. That has been hap
pening since late August.

The stock market is, of course,
not one market but many. In the
United States, besides the New
York Stock Exchange and the pening since late August.

The stock market is, of course, not one market but many. In the United States, besides the New York Stock Exchange and the American Stock Exchange, there are the Philadelphia, Boston, Cincinnest Midnest and Boston, Cincinnest Midnest and Boston, Cincinnest Midnest and Boston. Cincinnest Midnest and Boston. Cincinnest Midnest and Boston.

which there is passionate interest

although it is hard to find. It consists mostly of the trading desks of banks and cannot decide whether it is dealing in stocks or bonds.

The question trings to mind the boy who brought home a \$10,000 kitten — obtained from a chum by trading two \$5,000 puppies. The same creatures could be two \$5 puppies exchanged for a \$10 kitten. When the prices are marked down,

Of course, last week one could have sold those shares for more money than they will fetch this

Nerve Systems

and speculators are seeing to the creation of a global nerve system that will change the way we communicate, produce and grow Harris, Micam and Telerate are

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The undersigned announces that as from 26th October 1987 at Kas Associatie N.V., Spuistraat 172, Amsterdam, div.ep.no. 35 of the CDRs Grand Metropolitan P.L.C. each repr. 50 shares, will be payable with Dhs. 7,55 (re interim dividend for the year ended 30th September 1987) 4.50p per share. Tax-credit £ 0.83 = Dhs. 2,79 per CDR. Non-residents of Dils. 2.79 per CDR. Non-residents of the United Kingdom can only claim this tax credit when the relevant tax treaty

AMSTERDAM DEPOSITARY
COMPANY N.V.
Amsterdam, 13th October 1987.

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MARUBENI CORPORATION

The undersigned announces that the An-mual Report for the year ended 31st March, 1987 of Marubeni Corpora-tion will be available in Amsterdam at: Hank Mens & Hope NV., Pierson, Heldriag & Pierson N.V., Kas-Associatie NV.

AMSTERDAM DEPOSITARY COMPANY N.V.

Amsterdam, 18th October, 1987

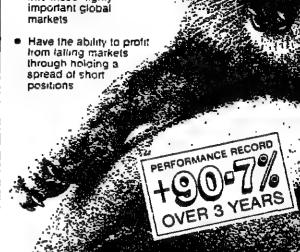
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ACCOR

INTERIM RESULTS

For the six months ended June 30, 1987

Year		First half		
1986	1986	1987	70	
12,935	6,150	6,992	+ 13.7	
9,558	4,541	5,274	+ 16.1	
440.9	107.7	185.8	+ 72.5	
231.45	38.0	53.6	+ 41.1	
	1986 12,935 9,558 440.9	1986 1986 12,935 6,150 9,558 4,541 440.9 107.7	1986 1986 1987 12,935 6,150 6,992 9,558 4,541 5,274 440.9 107.7 185.8	

Accor has opened 74 hotel units since January 1, 1987, bringing the total in operation to 608 at the end of September. An additional 69 are under construction. Accor hotels now number 80,000 rooms, 50% of which are in

In the catering field, 290 new contracts were signed, bringing the total number of restaurants served, to 2,220. The total volume of service vouchers issued has advanced 22%.

Group consolidated sales increased by 16.1%.

Keeping in mind that Accor's businesses are highly seasonal in nature, earnings for the first half are always very weak in comparison to earnings for the full year. Net after-tax earnings are in line with estimates. The greater increase in earnings before taxes and minority interests results from the exceptional performance of Ticket Restaurant in Brazil and from changes in the scope of consolidation, with particular regard to companies in the Netherlands and in Portugal.

The year so far has been highlighted by several events:

Formula 1, the low budget hotel chain concept, after a successful market testing phase, went into the development stage, with one new opening per week since July 1987. Hotelia, specialized in residences for the elderly, now manages 5 hotels and the outlook for this concept is very promising.

Accor has decided to focus on development of its hotel business in North America, under management contracts for the Sofitel chain and in partnership with Compri Hotel Corporation, an American company, to open thirty Compri hotels in the U.S. and Canada in the next five years.

In Asia, Accor entered an important new development phase with the signature of a 5th hotel contract in China, completion of a 1,000 room construction program in Thailand, including both a Novotel and a Solitel in Bangkok, and establishment of 3 Courte-Paille grills in Japan.

الد التاكسفار

Earnings for the full year should be on target with our forecasts.

Via The Associated Press

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Dollar Edges Higher in Europe

LONDON - The dollar edged higher in Europe Wednesday, bolstered by news that President Ronald Reagan was willing to discuss tax increases with U.S. congressional leaders, dealers said.

Such a move would show that the U.S. administration may be becoming more serious about tackling the fundamental imbalances roubling the U.S. economy, dealers said, including the soaring U.S. budget deficit.

"Reagan's apparent willingness

to listen to suggestions on cutting the deficit should keep the dollar reasonably firm in the short term." one U.S. bank currency analyst

in London, the dollar rose to February agreement have refrance after 6.0375.

The British pound slipped to \$1.6525 from \$1.6545.

Analysts argue that the U.S. gov-ernment deficit helps boost spend-ing on imports to fill shortfalls in domestic output, thus aggravating the U.S. trade deficit.

However, dealers described the market's reaction as muted as it waited for harder news.

Still, there is skepticism among dealers about the ability of U.S. policynakers — who until now have been at loggerheads — to agree on major deficit cuts, particu-larly with 1988 being an election

"There's got to be skepticism," said Douglas Madison of BankA-merica. "We've been down this road so many times. Still, maybe they've realized the gravity of the

In New York at midday, the speculation about Mr. Reagan's intentions also helped support the dollar. The U.S. currency traded rose to 1.8148 DM from 1.8105 on Tuesday, and to 144.30 yen after

London Dollar Rates 1.8125 1.6525 1.44,30 1.5015 4.6388 1.8090 1.6545 143.85 1.5005 6.8375

the U.S. Treasury secretary, James
A. Baker 3d, and his West German
in the U.S. Treasury secretary, James
to vous ahead of the September trade
figures due Friday, after August's counterpart, Gerhard Stoltenberg. vre accord on currency stability, but dealers said the market was uncertain whether the target trad- trade as well as services and certain ing ranges that grew out of the financial transfers.

February agreement have re
Elsewhere, the dollar was fixed

mained unchanged. uncertainty in financial markets. in U.S. interest rates, a necessary short-term prop for the stock markets, could make the dollar less attractive as an investment vehicle. Sterling saw little action, and on its trade-weighted index was un-changed at 73.4 percent of its 1975 value against a basket of curren-

waiting for further developments
from Monday's meeting between in the British currency to be nerdata showed a huge deficit of £929 The two men reaffirmed the Lou-million on the current account. The current account, the widest measure of trade, includes merchandise

at 1.8041 DM in Frankfurt, up 1.8090 on Tuesday; to 144.03 yen from 143.85; to 1.5015 Swiss francs from 1.5005 and to 6.0388 French from 1.5005 and to 6.0388 French from 1.5005 and to 6.0388 French francs in Paris, accord helped the dollar retain its traditional role as a haven from lar closed at 1.5108 Swiss francs, up

Gold Prices Little Changed; **Trading Cautious**

NEW YORK - Gold prices were mostly unchanged on Wednesday as the bullion market continued to consolidate after the volatile swings of the past two sessions, dealers said. In London, gold was set at \$467.00 an ounce at the after-

noon fixing, just above its morning fixing of \$466.65. In New York, the price of the December contract jumped to \$472 in early trading, then set-tled back to \$467.50 at midday, unchanged from Tuesday. Dealers said trading condi-

tions were quiet and cautious with market operators tending to stay on the sidelines follow ing Tuesday's \$20-an-ounce collapse in the gold price.

U.S. Bond Prices Jump as Reagan Softens on Taxes

government securities rose nearly 1 point on Wednesday amid signals

Iax increases, dealers said.

Mr. Reagan said that he would rise.

"The chance that Reagan is beargue against a tax rise to trim the U.S. budget deficit, but said he was coming more conciliatory about

year bond was trading at 94 23/32 in late afternoon, up from 93 26/32 on Tuesday. The gain was nearly \$10 for each \$1,000 in face value. Around midday, when the bond traded at 94 18/32, it yielded 9.42 percent, down from 9.50 percent at

Tuesday's close.

gan said, "I don't think you could answer in advance other than say that President Ronald Reagan I'm willing to hear" legislators might be softening his opposition opinions. In the past, Mr. Reagan to tax increases, dealers said.

opinions. In the past, Mr. Reagan has steadfastly opposed any tax has steadfastly opposed any tax

willing to listen to legislators. tax increases brought in some buy-Many analysts have argued that the ing," said a trader at a major bond-

government's borrowing to fund the deficit has been keeping upward pressure on U.S. interest rates, thus depressing bond prices.

The scheduling of a presidential news conference for Thursday night fueled market speculation about a modification in Mr. Rea-

gan's stance, some dealers said. But others played down the tax price moves were modest compared with those of recent days. On Tuesday, for example, prices swung in a 12-point range, an unprecedented

Reusers

Asked if he was prepared to comNEW YORK — Prices of U.S. promise on the tax issue, Mr. Reaby the continued belief of many On Tuesday, federal funds traded investors that the Federal Process of U.S. promise on the tax issue, Mr. Reaby the continued belief of many On Tuesday, federal funds traded

Despite a lower rate for federal funds, the overnight reserves that commercial banks trade among themselves, the Fed supplied liquidity to the banking system with overnight system repurchases. Fed funds were trading at 61s percent at the time.

The stock market's historic drop on Monday has quashed recent bond market worries about higher inflation and interest rates. Now, many dealers believe that, because of the erosion of individual wealth. issue, noting that Wednesday's U.S. consumers will cut spending. The result would be a weaker economy, with the Fed under pressure to lower rates to spur economic

growth. In fact, interest rates have fallen

investers that the Federal Reserve at an average 7.07 percent, and at Board will push interest rates low-

Still, there was some uncertainty as to whether the low funds rate was a reliable guide. Wednesday was the end of the two-week bank statement period, when funds often behave erratically because banks

are squaring their books at the Fed. Aided by a comfortable fed funds rate, three-month Treasury bill rates fell to 5.62 percent from 6.75 percent at Tuesday's finish.

The early gains in bond prices were trimmed slightly as U.S.

stocks continued to recover. Investors fleeing the stock market have been pumping money into the bond market. Traders reasoned that a steady stock market rally could detract from bonds, one dealer said.

Recession Is Now Top Concern of

G-7, Aide Says TOKYO - The Group of Seven industrial nations are be-

coming increasingly concerned about a possible world reces-sion following the global stock market crash earlier this week, a senior Finance Ministry official said here Wednesday.

The official, who spoke on condition of anonymity, also said Japan may eventually have to accept a small rise of the yen against the dollar.

The ministry official said monetary officials of the G-? the United States, Japan, West Germany, Britain, France, Italy and Canada — share the view that the chances of an economic recession, especially in the United States, are growing after 22.5 percent plunge in New York stock prices on Monday.

Sales in Nati Div. Yts. 1995 High Low 1 P.A. Cirge

Tokyo Analysts Watch U.S., Fear Another Fall

TOKYO — Rebounds on the New York and Tokyo stock exchanges have failed to quell worries here that further falls may be around the corner, market brokers and analysis said Wednesday.

"I don't think that anyone is convinced that the crisis is finished," said Robert Burghart, manager of portfolio strategy at SBCI Securi-ties. "People are still very nervous

and concerned." Johsen Takahashi, research director at Mitsubishi Research Institute, said: "Inevitably there is a rebound after such major fails. But inevitably, there is also another fall. The question is whether it will fall to a new bottom."

Some analysis said the Tokyo

21,910.08. That was by far its big-

But analysis said the future depended heavily on Wall Street.

"New York began this five-year buil market, and it was New York which started the fall," said Akio Ishida, fund manager at Yasuda Trust & Banking Co. "Unless New York stabilizes, Tokyo can't either."

Doubts about moves in the To-Doubts about moves in the To-kyo market by Japanese institutional investors also cloud the out-

look, analysts said.
"In Japan, no institutions sold stocks yesterday. Prices were marked down, but no one took ose to 1.8148 DM from 1.8105 on exchange may have touched botfuesday, and to 144.30 yen after 43.95.

Market participants are also still 3.836.48 points, or 14.9 percent, to sell at some stage."

The future course of interest gest one-day fall.

The Nikkei average came back more than half that amount on Wednesday to gain 2,037.32 and close at 23,947.40.

The rothire course of interest rates, especially in the United States, and of foreign-exchange rates will also be key factors in determining market directions, analysts said. Some said a downward movement of U.S. interest rates and the stability of the dollar would underpin the markets, pre-

venting further major falls. "We don't have to worry because of the easy money situation, and the fact the dollar is not going to fall below 140 yen means there will be no dollar crisis," said Haruo Nakaharu, vice president at Prudential Bache Securities Japan.

Others were less certain. The reason for fears of a dollar fall are the failure of the U.S. trade deficit and budget deficit to improve," said Mr. Ishida of Yasuda Trust. "We are carefully watching for the September U.S. trade figures."

to the pact on exchange-rate stabil- enormous U.S. trade deficit, which ity set in February.

The U.S. Federal Reserve, West Germany's Bundesbank and the of world economic growth ade-

DOLLAR: As Storm Wanes, Focus Returns to Deficit

slide further until progress on the imbalances becomes evident. The dollar had weakened Monday, to just above 140 yen, the presumed lower limit set by finance ministers in Paris last February. and to about 1.77 DM, a touch was aimed at reassuring financial below the presumed floor of 1.78 markets that the central banks DM. But it quickly rebounded, to would not idly stand by watching the great surprise of exchange deal-securities prices spin out of control. ers and - according to them central bankers.

The consensus is that the pre-weekend criticism by the U.S. Treasury secretary, James A. Baker 3d. of West Germany's acquiescence to higher interest rates sig- we could see it now. Officials didn't

tween Mr. Baker and West German government and central bank offi- about their ability to handle crisis cials comforted the foreign-ex- situations. I'm not that optimistic change market and also set the about their ability to cooperate stage for calming securities marfully on strategic fundamental is-kets. The U.S. and German offi-sues," the official said. cials reaffirmed their commitment

needs to be financed with money borrowed from abroad, and a level

Bank of Japan began injecting liquidity into money markets, reduc-ing short-term interest rates. This

"Governments showed once again that they are extremely good at handling crisis situations," an international official said. "It was obvious in 1982 at the outbreak of the Latin American debt crisis, and change. That frightened investors they are aware they shouldn't act who reacted by dumping stocks.

The meeting late Monday be-

"But while I am very optimistic

One certain way to reduce that deficit would be a recession in the United States. But experts worry that such a cure might be worse than the ailment, setting in motion forces that could fuel a worsening of the debt crisis and a global eco-

quate to facilitate a smooth reduc-

tion of the U.S. deficit.

nomic dislocation. The big unknown is how much the collapse in U.S. stock prices early this week will contribute to slowing U.S. consumer demand.

"If stock prices fully recover and nothing much is done about the U.S. budget delicit" to restrain consumer demand, said Stephen Marris, an economist at the Institute for International Economics in Washington, "we will see renewed pressure driving U.S. interest rates higher, the dollar lower and a renewed decline in stock prices."

High Low Stock

Wednesday's Prices NASDAQ prices as of 3 p.m. New York time.

Via The Associated Press Div. Yid. 1905 High Low 3 P.M. Chipe

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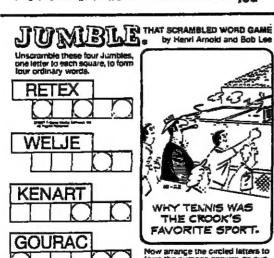
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"REV'REND POLITZER SAYS YOU'RE "REVEREND POLITZER DOESN'T S'POSED TO LOVE THY NEIGHBOR." LIVE NEXT DOOR TO YOU!"



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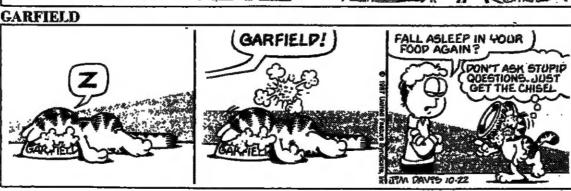
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WHERE ANDY CAPP YOU-SNORING!







BOOKS

THE GOLDEN ORIOLE

By Raleigh Trevelyan, Illustrated. 536 pages. \$24.95. Viking Inc., 40 West 23d Street, New York, N. Y. 10010.

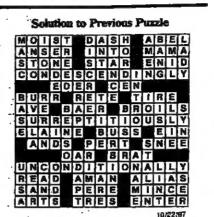
Reviewed by John Gross

RALEIGH TREVELYAN was conceived - or so his mother told him - in a hotel in Colombo, in what was then Ceylon, and born in the Andaman Islands, where his father was in charge of the garrison at the penal settlement of Port Blair. (His first ayah, or nurse, was "a Burmese murderess called Mimi.") Later the family moved to the Punjab and then to Kashmir, where Trevelyan senior was military adviser to the Maharajah of Kashmir in the town of Gilgit, in a valley hemmed in by the Himalayas; but at the age of 8, like so many children of the British Rai before him. Raleigh was packed off to a boarding school in England. Some 46 years later, in 1977, he returned to

India for the first time - or rather to Pakistan. since the Gilgit region, which he wanted to revisit, had come under Pakistani control in 1948. It was the first of a series of five journeys, the last in 1984, that were to take him over large tracts of the Indian subcontinent.

The Golden Oriole" is in part a vivid and often amusing account of those journeys. But the book is much more than a conventional travel narrative, since Trevelyan also ap-proached India and Pakistan (and Sri Lanka and Burma too) as a time-traveler: Every time he set out, he was hoping to gain a better understanding of the world of his parents, and beyond that the world of his forebears.

The Trevelyan links with the Indian empire were many and various. In the mid-19th century, Charles Trevelyan was a noted governor of Madras. Earlier, in the 1830s, he had collaborated with Macaulay, who was his brother-inlaw, in the momentous campaign to make English the principal language of higher educa-tion in India — and through Macaulay the Indian connection went back even further. The historian's uncle, General Colin Macaulay, was an old India hand who as a young man, in the 1780s, had spent three years in the dun-



geons of Hyder Ali, the warilke ruler of My

Charles Trevelvan's son, George Otto Trevelvan, wrote an admirable biography of Macanlay and a minor classic about the British in Charles The Competition Wallah. One of Charles Competition the belleting R. The Charles's grandsons, the bellettrist R.C. Tre-velyan, accompanied E.M. Forster on his first visit to India in 1912, and it was another grandson, the historian G.M. Trevelyan, who first encouraged Raleigh Trevelyan — 2 course at several removes - to explore the full range

of the family's Indian associations. In each of the five sections of "The Golden Oriole" - one for each of his expeditions -Trevelyan plaits together the present, the past as he knew it in his childhood and the remoter past of the history books. In the course of his first journey, for instance, to Gilgit and beyond, he visits Afghanistan (this was before the Russian military intervention); en route he tells us about Sir William Macnaghten, the British Resident in Kabul in the early 1840s -British Resident in Natural in the Early in the Sarry in the sarry in the sarry in the sarry account, "who wears an enormous pair of bine spectacles, and speaks Persian, Arabic and Hindustani rather more fluently than he does English"

than he does English.

Sir William was a distant kinsman of the Trevelyans. During the First Afghan War, his head was cut off and hung up in a bag at the entrace of the main Kabul bazaar.

Travelyan's exceed journey took him to Date. than he does English."

Trevelyan's second journey took him to Del-hi. Simla and the Vale of Kashmir, his third, by way of Calcutta, to the Andaman Islands and Burma. Not only does he give a particularly Burma. Not only does ne give a particularly fascinating account of the Andamars (and, when he deals with the Japanese occupation during World War II, a particularly horrifying. one), he also explains how his father came to be posted there — a story of lifelong remantic entanglements that might have been dreamed up by Somerset Maugham.

There are some very funny episodes in "The Golden Oriole" - a wonderfully scabrous monologue delivered by one of the last remaining British residents in Ootacamund, for examing British residents in Obtaining, special ple—and Trevelyan writes in an easy, spontaneous style that does justice to both the diversity of India and the splendors of its landscape. Bizarre and colorful details abound.

But the book goes deeper than that Trevelyan doesn't argue the case for a defunct imperialism — far from it; but he does try to restore a full three-dimensional reality to a vanished world, and ask us to form our judgments in the

light of that reality.

His account of the Amritsar massacre of 1919, for example, presented largely in teams of the conflicting attitudes of a husband and wife who were in Amritsar at the time, makes what happened more intelligible than anything in the movie "Gandhi." Or again, he readily recognizes the limitations of a man like Charles Trevelyan, but still leaves you feeling that "colonialism" would be a very inadequate way of summing up Trevelyan's attitudes and achievements. He has written a thoughtful book, in short, as well as an entertaining one.

John Gross is on the staff of The New York

BRIDGE

By Alan Truscott

ONE of the world's greatest bridge teams has rather reluctantly, recruited one of the world's greatest players. Michael Lawrence of Kensington, California, who has won two world titles and written game, will compete in the world championships in Ja-maica. He will be teamed with Chip Martel, Lew Stansby, Rugh Ross, Bob Wolff and Bob Hamman. Lawrence has been brought in to replace Pe-ter Pender, whose health prob-lems forced him to withdraw. A type of play that many would overlook is demonstrated by the diagramed deal from Lawrence's book on Swiss team play. He reached a slight-

N.O.: not quoted: N.A.; not ovaliable: ad: ex-dividend.

likely to be some play for 12 tricks and there was a distinct possibility the East-West would decide to save in seven diamonds. North apologized when he produced his dummy, knowing that most of his highcard strength was in the wrong place. The heart queen rather than the diamond queen was what South needed: three small hearts was the worst pos-

The routine play was to hope that East held both the king and queen of hearts, which was about one chance in four. Since the diamond king was marked with West, Law-rence found a much better plan. He finessed the diamond Lawrence's book on Swiss team play. He reached a slightly aggressive contract of six spades, after the opponents had both jumped in diamonds, taking advantage of the favorable vulnerability.

The final jump to slam was a reasonable shot — there was

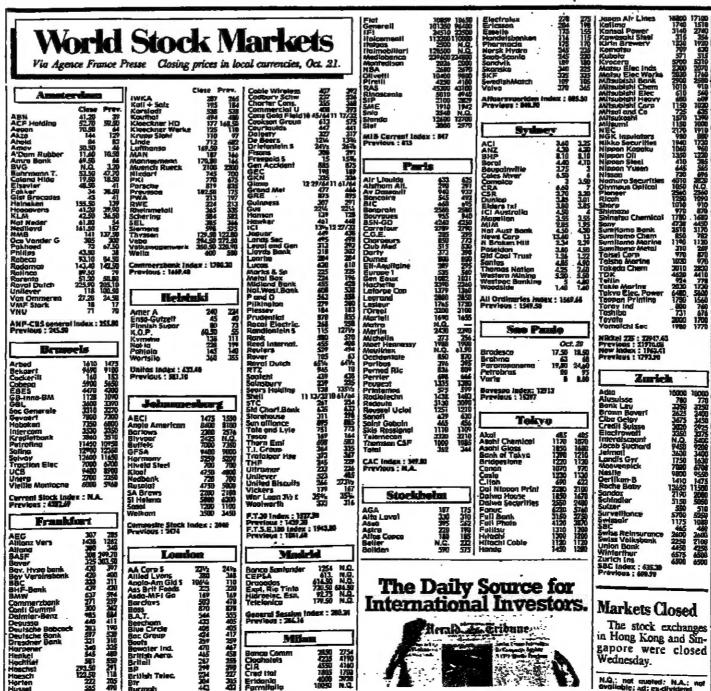
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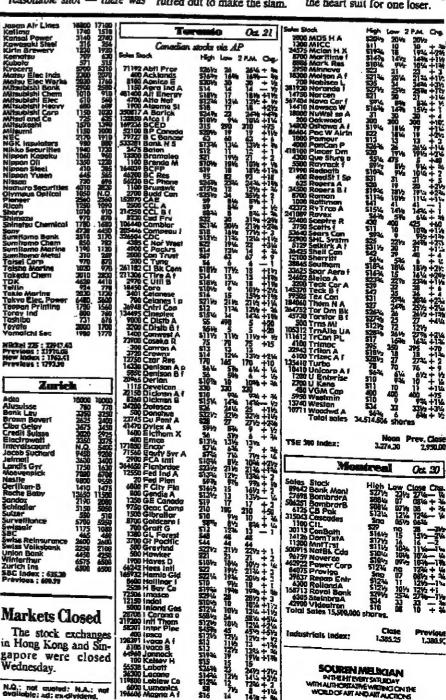
This line of play did not have a guarantee attached. It would have failed if the club had broken badly, or the trumps very badly, or if West had held both missing chul-honors. This last possibility was remote in the absence of a club lead. But the overall prospects were vastly better than a routine reliance on handling the heart suit for one loser.

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SPORTS

Cards Win for Tudor, Cutting Series Deficit to 2-1

By Joseph Durso New York Times Service

ST. LOUIS - Far from the tumult of the Metrodome in Minneapolis, the St. Louis Cardinals finally won a game from the Series, as the Cardinals did in Minasora Twins in the 84th neapolis last weekend, and only 10 because Mr. Tudor pitched an out-World Series Tuesday night, and of them have survived. In two deafjust in the nick of time.

Down two games to none, they Down two games getting nowhere spent six immes getting nowhere against Les Straker, at 28 the oldest rookie to start a Series game in 20 years. But once Straker left, the Cardinals pounced on Juan Beren"After watching the Twins play
in Minnesota," Worrell said, "it
the seventh inning, snatched the
lead on a two-run double by Vince
lead on a two-run double by Vince
hard to hold them down. They're Coleman and defeated the trouble-

some Twins, 3-1. They did it before a record They did it Busch Stadium combination of with their best combination of the pitching so far in the Series. John Tudor, the ace of the staff, pitched seven unings of four-hit ball, then the job was completed by Todd Worrell. And for once, the Twins didn't score six or seven runs in the

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games to none," Worrell said, con- is going to have to puch a low-run ceding the danger. "And no team game or we'll be out of it."
has ever come back from that."
"What'll wa do different

He was right. In fact, 37 teams row?" asked Tom Kelly, the rookie ening nights in the Metrodome, the Cards were outscored, 18-5. And injuries have removed Jack Clark their prime power hitter, and limited Terry Pendleton, their switchhitting third baseman.

excited to be in the World Series. They're hungry."

The Cards were to try to even the Series at two games apiece Wednes-day night, with Greg Mathews pitching against Frank Viola, the left-hander who held St. Louis to one run in Saturday's opener.

"What'll we do different tomor-

WORLD SERIES: GAME 3

standing game. He kept the ball low and changed speeds. And Worrell went right through us in the last

The Cardinals, who hit only 94 home runs during 162 games in the regular season, but only two in seven games in the playoff for the National League pennant and have none so far in the Series.

But they did finally get some production out of the three top tion the league to eliminate the fourth inning. Tudor joked. "They wouldn't go for it." men in the lineup: Coleman got on base three times, stole two bases, scored one run and drove in two others: Ozzie Smith singled twice wortell. And for once, the Twins offense to win this thing," said after going 0-for-21 in World Series Whitey Herzog, the Cardinal manplay going back to 1985, snapped ager. "Every pitcher I put out there the streak with a single.

got Gary Gaetti to hit a high pop foul near the Cardinal dugout, where Tony Pena made the catch falling down the first step. Gagne tagged up and moved to third while Pena was extricating himself. Then Tudor faced Tom Brunansky, who reached for a 2-and-2 changeup and lobbed it into right-center for a single and a 1-0 Minne-

games.

sota lead. An inning later, Kelly decided that Straker had gone his limit and called for Berenguer to protect the lead. But José Oquendo lined Berenguer's first pitch to center for a single, and the Cardinals took their

by Straker, who spent 10 years in

pitched all year - six or seven

It was one week after Tudor had

pitched a 1-0 classic in the playoff,

and this time he went five antisep-

tic innings before bending. He even

retired the side in order in the fourth, the inning that produced 13

runs for the Twins in the first two

"I asked Whitey if we could peti-

But with one down in the sixth.

Tudor lost some of his precision

He walked Greg Gagne, walked Kirby Puckett on four pitches, then

Berenguer went to two strikes on Pena, who punched the next pitch into right field for a single, moving Oquendo to second. "I was trying to bunt him over," Pena said, "but ! missed the bunt and got behind. I was mad at myself, so I just tried to hit behind the runner so I could

Herzog promptly went to his bench for Pendleton to pinch-hit

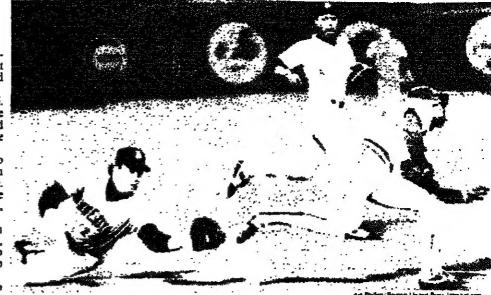
But on a chilly night, the Cardi-nals were frustrated for six innings feet bunt toward third base that advanced the runners to second the minor leagues. They got four and third.

hits but no runs, and there he was, "That's our attack," Herzog said. matching zeros with the great Tu-"If Terry hits a one-hopper to one of those guys, they get two outs and we're out of the game and maybe "That's the best I've thrown all year," Straker said. "I didn't expect the Series." to come out, but that's the way I've

Now it was up to Coleman, who went to two strikes and then skimmed a double past third base. Oquendo and Pena flashed home and the Cards finally took the lead,

Coleman, who hadn't had much chance to spring his running game, stole third on the first puch to Smith, who then lined a single to right. The Cardinals led by two.

I wanted Juan to pitch those two innings." Kelly said, defending his fateful move. "He did it for us all season, but it just didn't work out."



The Cardinals' Vince Coleman, bunting for a first-inning base hit, was tagged out by first baseman Kent Hrbek, but he doubled home the deciding runs in the seventh; St. Louis won by 3-1.

Football

Turnover Margin
Gained Lost
Int Tol Fam Int Top Mar
9 14 22 9 1 16
7 12 21 5 4 9
12 2 20 4 4 8
9 12 27 3 10
7 6 15 3 4 7
TCAM DEFENSE
Total

Rushing

Cor Yes Yes Pg

184 152 56.7

707 273 672

201 407 67.8

724 421 725

774 515 714

Passing All Co Yds Yds Pg

106 45 ale 10e 9 152 70 76 1123 147 ac 676 116.0 100 42 713 138.8 138 ed 882 126.3

6 Phs Ave 8 36 4.0 7 44 9.1 4 56 9.3 8 56 97

Avg Yds Pg 1671 b3 3242 1812 b1 3020

2013 5.9 287.5 1715 5.0 285.8 1671 5.1 278.5 1666 6.4 265.7 1754 6.4 250.5 1473 61 245.5 1449 7.9 241.5

Avg Yds Pg 1911 47 1444

SCOREBOARD

Keillor's Folks Take Twins, Not Stock

WASHINGTON - Folks in Lake Wobegon are taking a wait-and-see attitude toward the stock market and are concentrating on watching the Min-nesota Twins play in the World Series, the fictional community's most famous native son said Tuesday. Garrison Keillor, raconteur, radio host, author

and lately an American abroad, stopped by the National Press Club and gave Prairie Home Companion junkies a one-hour fix. Keillor, who gave up his long-playing Saturday night radio show in June to retreat to Copenhagen

with his Danish bride, bemoaned the fates that made the Twins into winners only after he had gone. But baseball isn't the only reason that the people of Lake Wobegon have not been terribly affected by the stock market plunge, Keillor said. "Bob's bank hasn't invested heavily in anything you couldn't visit within a half hour," he said. "Bob doesn't provide high interest rates, but your money

By Dave Anderson

New York Times Service

ATLANTIC CITY, New Jersey

-Up on the Convention Hall stage,

Mike Tyson was discussing his sev-

en-round dissection of Tyrell Biggs.
And when he was asked about his Jan. 23 title defense against 38-

listeners, the voice of the boxing

public disputed the undisputed champion. "What about Michael

he's the promoter, but we have stat-

Tyson-Spinks fight will happen

eventually. It's too big a fight with too much money for it not to hap-

pen. Maybe as much as \$15 million for each gladiator.

Cayton, profess to resent Lewis for

having pulled Spinks out of the recent made-for-television tourna-

ment they will coexist when the

No matter how much Jacobs and Tyson's other co-manager, Bill

year-old Larry Holmes, he bragged that "there isn't a man on this plan-et" capable of dethroning him.

champion. "What about Spinks?" the voice called.

chance until 1989.

will be there when you need it - provided you have a good reason for wanting it."

"It's lovely to come here and break my retirement with you," said the 45-year-old satirist, but he denied that his visit to the United States is to promote his new book, "Leaving Home," Said he: "I'm just here to be helpful."

He also quelled rumors he is thinking about writing a play. "I'm not sure if there are actors and actresses who can portray the people I write about," he said. "It's a dialect they don't teach in art school, a kind of murmuring.... It trails off.
You're uttering some of your most important lines when you're going into the next room. That's difficult to do on stage."

Keillor received an ovation from the 450 in attendance after leading a musical tribute to the Twins, sung to the time of "Tell Me Why the Ivy

Baseball World Series GAME I SUMMARY OTA ST. LOUIS OBT hol 4 0 1 0 Column II 3 1 0 0 Smith ss

5 1 Teluls 31 3 7 3 IP H RER 88 50 31 3 5 3

Minnesots 86 031 865—1 5 T St. Louis 500 000 30x—3 9 1 Garne-Winning RBI—Coleman (1), 5— Pena, Gegne, b9—Minnesota 1, 1,08—Min-nesota 4, 51, Louis 7, 38—McGee, Loudiner, Coleman, 38—Puckett, 58—Coleman 2 (3), stay out of a double play."

5—Pendieton. Umpires—Home, Greg Kosc (AL): First. John McSherry (NL1; Second, Ken Kolser (AL); Third, Terry Tole (NL); Left, Dove Phillips (AL); Right, Lee Weyer (NL),

Oct. 18: Minnesota a. a., Cor. 20: St. Louis 2, Minnesota 1 Oct. 20: Minnesota (Vipia 17-10) of St. Louis 20: M. Mathews 11-11), 9:25 P.M.
Oct. 27: Minnesota of St. Louis, 8:25 P.M.
x-Oct. 24: St. Louis of Minnesota, 4 P.M.

Hockey

Gymnastics

U.S. College Leaders

TEAM OFFENSE

Car Yds Yds Pe 405 2079 4465 442 2558 365 4 368 2073 3656 283 1992 3320 411 1890 315.0

220 192 2518 392.6 736 122 1780 348 0 321 177 2293 327.6 767 150 1934 322.3 320 188 2171 310 1

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Ave Ret Ret Ave

40 44a 19 105 430

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24 458 12 76 426

35 448 22 107 418

Ciemson Nebroska UCLA Oklahonia

Garrison, Nitter Withelm, Orest Sontos, SOSt Ellis, SC

NHL Standings

WALES CONFERENCE

CAMPBELL CONFERENCE W L T Pis GF GA

4 2 6 8 28 25

3 2 B 4 15 17

3 2 0 6 24 18

1 4 1 3 15 24

Smythe Division

3 2 0 6 23 16

3 2 0 6 23 16

3 2 5 6 79 17

2 2 0 4 15 14

2 5 0 4 24 29

8 1 4 8 2 11 22

Tuesday's Results

Calcory A Reserve Calcory Server Server Server Calcory Wianipeg St. Louis Nordmark 2 (2), Gingras (1), Cavallini (2): Jarvenpoa (3), Rooney (1), Shots sa gotti

World Championships

(Ai Rotherdom)
MEN
Team Compolsory Exercises
1. Soviet Union, 29.13, 5 points, 2 East Germony, 292.65, 3, Chipo, 297.8, 1 entivious Compolsories
1, Dmitri Bilozerchev, Soviet Union, 59.3 points, 2 volent Lukins, Soviet Union, 59.5, 3, Yuri Korolev and Vladimir Artemay, Soviet Undon, 58.98, WAMERI

WOMEN 197,375 1. East Germany, 194,500. Individual Compulsories
1. Daniele Sillvas, Romania, 37,95 points. 2

European Soccer

CHAMPIONS CUP
(Second Round, First Les)
Steam Bucherest J. Omonia Nicost
Searta Proses 1. Anderiecht 2
Lillestrom B. Berdecux 0
CUP WINNERS: CUP (Second Round, First Law) OFI irablen 1, Afolonto 0

Visionia Shkadra il, revioniemi i UEFA CUP (Second Round, First Les) Borussia Dermund 2, Vete Moster AC Milon il, Espoñol 2 Wismut Aue 1, Fiomuniori 0 Choves 1, Henved Budapes 2 Red Star Belgrade 3, Bruges 1 ENGLISH FIRST DIVISION Committee 2, Southername 3

Golf **PGA Leaders**

SCORING
17 SELECT
SCORING
1. David Frast, 78.11. 3. Don Pohl and Paul
Azinger, 79.30. 4. Torn Kits, 78.48. 5. Ben Cresshow, 70.4. 6. Curit's Strange, 74.55, 7. Sosti
Hoch, 79.51. 8. Fred Countes, 79.55, 9. Bernhard Lenger, 70.56, 10, Payne Stewart, 70.57.

DRIVING DISTANCE
1, John McComiss. 283.7. 2, Davis Luve III.
281.1, 3, Juny Sindelar, 280.8. 4, Grep Norman. 277.A. S. Mac O'Gredy, 277.S. 6, Fred Couples. 275.A. 7, Jay Don Blake, 274.9, 8, Bill Glasson. 273.9, Curt Byrum, 272.A. 10, 3 tieg with 272.2. DRIVING PERCENTAGE IN FAIRWAY 1. Calvin Pects. 331. 2. Mixe Reid. 455. 3. Larry Mixe. 375. 4. David Frest. 371. 3. David Edwards. 378. 6. Bob Murphy, 381. 7. Hol Sul-ton, 758. 8. Bruce Liefzke, 357. 9. 2 Had with 332.

GREENS IN REGULATION 1, Gil Morgan. 730. 2, Bruce Lietzke. 779, 1. Hal Suffan, JT. 4. John Maholfey, JT2. S. Dar Pehl, JTL. & Mark McCumber, JOL 7, Tan Watson and Mike Reid. JOL 9, Cartis Strange, JOS. 10, Kenny Perry, JOL.

PUTTS PER GREEN

1. Ken Brawn, 1,74. 2, Lanny Wookins and
Marris Hotalsky, 1,74. 4, Ben Crenshow, 1,74.

5. Don Pooley, 1,752. 4, Lanny Mize, 1,753. 7. David Frest and Tom Kite, 1,757, 9, Danis Wetsen, 1,750, 10, Rex Caldwell, 1,760. 1. Dave Rummells and Dan Forsman, 7/6.2

1, Day Rummers and con rename, 76.5 Keith Clearwater, 37.4 Curl Byran, 36. 5. Curlis Strongs and Sleve Part. 362. 7. Juey Singeler, 357. 8. Mark McCumber, 352. 9. Ross Cachran, 248. 10. Jeff Slumon. 36. PAR BREAKERS 1, Curits Stronge, 219. 2, Mark Colcavec-chio, 21e. 3, Paul Azinger, 215. 4, Lanny Wag-tins and Serninord Longer, 214. 6 Ben Cren-show, 213. 7, Payers Shwart, Dan Pohl and Devid Frost, 211. 10, 2 fied with 210.

Devid Frost, 21, 10, 2 fine with 210, SEMIOR TOUR POINTS
1, Chi Chi Radriauez, 2152844, 2, Bruce Cromuton, 1741.791, 3, Bob Cheries, 1369.268, 4, Allier Borber, 1339.266, 5, Gary Physer, 1389.06, Crville Nacody, 1112.266, 7, Butch Baird, 1092.774, 2, Duile Dougless, 1086.677, 9, Gane Limier, 843.892, 18, Billy Cosper, 834.764.

Transition

Patienti Poptball Lease
CHICAGO—Retained Eyest Allen. Bruce
McCrav and Eric Jettries, defensive bocks;
Jim Atmolf, defensive lockle; Sean McInernev, detensive and; Brion Glasgow, light end;
Ken Knaczyk, wide receiver; Jay Norveli,
Jimbocker; Mike Hohemee, auarterback;
John Wolclechewski, puard, and Mark Rodenhauser, center, from its replactment roster.
Placed Glen Kostowski, wide receiver; Lorerza Lynch, defensive back; Artharw Mostey,
running back; Eusene Rowell, difensive tockie. and Ketth Smith, defensive tineman, on
intered reserve.

ruming back: Eugene Rowell, difensive focile, and Keith Smith, detensive fineman, on
injured reserve.

LA RAIDERS—Retained Vince Evans,
quarterbock, from its replacement raster.
MIAMI—Traded Grog Koch offensive tockle, to Minnesola for undiscosed draft choices
in 1988 and 1999. Wolved Terrence Mann, defensive end, and David Litia and Mark. Veldman,
tight ends. Placed Kyrk Mackey, suarterbock:
Trell Habber, detensive end, and Jim Glimore,
guard, on injured reserve.
MINNESOTA—Retained Stattard Mary,
defensive end, from its replacement roster.
NEW ENGLAND—Walved Cleits Jonesrunning back, and Phil Muscahv, linebocker,
from injured reserve.

M.Y. GIANTS—Retained Alike Black and
Dan Margea, aftensive linemen, from its replacement reserv.

N.Y. JETS—Retained Jay Broshy, Kan
Rose and Jim Hasiett, linebockers; Scatt
Mersereau, defensive lineman; Michael
Harper and Soatt Halman, wide receivers:
Eddie Hunter and Dannis Bilgen, running
books; Tom Flick, quarterback; Eric Coss.
Jehn Thomas and Ked Jones, Offensive linemen, and George Radachovsky, Larry Robinsen and Soan Dykes, defensive backs, from its
rupiacement rester.

SAN DIEGO—Retained Rick Neuhelsel,
austrietsets - Donow Grappe and All Millimms.

SAN DIEGO—Retained Rick Neunistel: quariertrack; Donny Greene and Al Williams, wide receivers; Chorles Romes and Elvis Parterion. cornerbooks; Kevvon Jenkins. full-bock; Ree Fessel and Emit Slevocek, offenske tockies; Walter Horris, sofety; Donrel Hopper, detensive bock; Alike Humiston. Pol Miller and Randy Kirk, linebockers; Don Rosada, Dvight Viteeler and Curits Rouse, offensive linemen, and Joe Phillips and Las Miller, defensive ands, Fram its replacement roster.

SAN FRANCISCO—Retained Bob Gon-SAN FRANCISCO—Retained Bab Goo-liene, swatterback; Del Rédgert and Mike Vorajan, russing backs; Terry Greer, wide receiver; Nuchael Durrette, Mark Cochrane, Carlotter Cochrane, Caro

SAN DIEGO-Relgined Rick Neuroise

and Chuck Thomas, effensive linemen; Gen-Callins, Civide Glover and Dous Alkolas, Ge-fensive linemen; Tom Cousinson and Dorren-Comeque, linebockers, and Dona McLemert nent roster.

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22-10-87

replacement roater.

SEATTLE—Retained Bruce Annihisar.

quarterback: Jianny Teal, wide receiver, and
Eric Love, running both, from its replacement roater. Placed Movera Richards, offenplus lockle, on injured reserve

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time is right, a euphemism for the money's being right. Let the plot build. Let voices keep yelling. "What about Michael Spinks?" But as the co-managers of the champion, Jacobs and Cayton will determine when the time is right. Originally, it had been thought that Spinks would have to wait unal late next year. But now that Projection appears too soon.

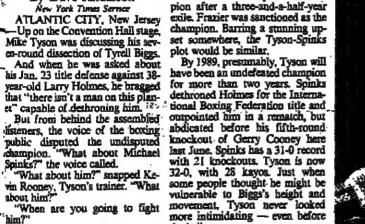
Mike will defend the title agamst Larry Holmes in January, either in Las Vegas or Atlantic City, said Jacobs, "Then he has a

March 21 commitment in Tokyo against somebody in the top five. After that, we're thinking of Frank Bruno, Francesco Damiani, Carl Williams and Tim Witherspoon. With a fight every two to three months. Tyson will have mauled all those opponents by a year from now. By then he will presumably have been the undefeated champi-on for about two years. He should be approaching his peak, having formed 22 next June and having

starned how to cope with Spinks's Deverness In contrast, Spinks, depending on how often he fights until then, might be a little msty. He will smely be a

little older. He'll turn 32 in July. When the Tyson-Spinks showhonths will be needed to maximize the closed circuit TV income. That's why Tyson-Spinks won't happen muil 1989 — March at the earliest. that when Tyson-Spinks finally does * happen, it will be the best heavy-Weight plot since Ali-Frazier I in

At that time, Muhammad Ali and Joe Frazier each were undeleated and each had a claim to the



title. Ali was still the public's cham-

Tyson Not a Champion Truly Undisputed

When we're good and ready,"
Rooney said. Spinks had his chance in the tournament. Don't the bell rang. Tyson never wears a robe into the ring although sometimes he has a white towel draped over his And judging by Tyson's new innetable, Spinks won't get another thance until 1989.

We have taken the position that Butch Lewis will not promote a Mike Tyson fight, declared Tygon's co-manager, Jim Jacobs, releasing to Spinks's promoter and manager. "Butch has stated that be's the promoter, but we have stated that the promoter, but we have stated that the promoter but we have a white towel draped over his shoulders. But on Friday night, he arrived wearing his three championship belts — the red International Boxing Federation belt around the waist of his black trunks, the green world Boxing Council belt and the black world Boxing Association belt hanging over each shoulders.

From the opening bell, Tyson ed he's not. We want Mike Tyson to fight every eight to 10 weeks. We've encouraged Michael Spinks to go out and fight someone else."

Trops Spinks fight will happen dominated Biggs with his left hook. punches were more like pillows. By careful the third, Biggs was bleeding from But



Mike Tyson: Is there a "man on this planet" who can beat him? During the first round Biggs moved quickly and easily, snapping an effective jab occasionally. But by the second round, his mouth bloody, Biggs was flat-footed and his less but patient, determined but how the lide with me. You can fight fire with fire and get the respect that's needed. I think that's why he's fighting Holmes now. To see how he's fighting Holmes now. To see how he'll do with me. got up, but another left hook de-posited him in his corner. their way with me. You can fight fire with fire and get the respect For all the belts Tyson wears, as the third, Biggs was bleeding from a cut over the left eye. In the seventh Tyson's left hook sent Biggs to Biggs he won't be able to do to sprawling through the ropes. Biggs me. I don't allow people to have beavyweight champion.

Blocker Craig Buck, above, slammed home a winner and Steve Timmons had a match-high 27 kills to help rally the U.S. Olympic volleyball team to a 12-15, 15-6, 15-7, 16-14 victory over the Soviet Union Tuesday night in Seattle. The U.S. team, ranked No. 1 in the world, beat the second-ranked Soviets in five games Sunday; the three-match tour will end Thursday in Denver.

U.S. Olympic Volleyball Team Goes 2-Up on Soviets

1. Curtis Strange 2. Paul Azinger 3. Scatt Eimpion 4. Ben Crenshaw 5. Tom Kite 4. Lorry Mize 7. Lonny Wadkins 8. Payne Stewart 9. Dowld Frost 10. Lorry Netson 11. Carey Povia 12. Mark Calcavecd 12. Dan Pont 14. Don Pontey 15. Greg Normun SCO

ART BUCHWALD

Waltzing With Bush

husker's debutante daughter in there any other questions?" lowa, and he was telling us why the people in Iowa didn't vote for him in a straw poll.

The farmers were all playing polo," he said. "And those that weren't playing polo were big game hunting in Africa, Nobody

stayed home to vote for me."

It sounded plausible, "Do you know the girl who is makgirl who is making her debut Buchwald here in lowa?"

"No." the vice president said, "but I met a Polish mechanic on my trip to Eastern Europe and he told me his niece was coming out here, so naturally I said I would go. That mechanic would put any Detroit worker to shame. We ought to bring over thousands of them to get our auto industry on its feet again."

"Have you ever been to a coming-out party in lowa, Mr. Vice

"No, but I've seen a lot of them in West Virginia. A coming-out party is as American as apple pie. We probably wouldn't have white ties if it weren't for the balls. I'm curious to find out if lowa does it the way we do back home."

'I heard that after the girl dances with her father she throws herself on a fiery haystack to prove she's ready to be dated."

83.5 Million for Diamond

The Associated Press

NEW YORK - The Porter Rhodes diamond, purchased in 1930 as a wedding gift by the Duke of Westminster, sold for \$3.5 mil-tion dollars Tuesday. Sotheby's announced. The diamond, weighing 54.99 carats, was purchased by the London dealer Laurence Graff. The sale of the diamond helped push the total of the sales at the political issue." jewelry auction to 526.7 million, a Sotheby's spokeman said. The diamond, which gets its name from its first owner, was discovered in 1880 in South Africa.

WASHINGTON — Vice President George Bush has been we do it." the veep said. "The girls getting a lot of publicity lately, and back home don't have to do anymuch of it is well deserved. I saw thing more than curtsy to announce him at a coming-out party of a corn they are coming out in society. Are

> "Mr. Vice President, you said on the 'Larry King Show' the other night that the Cystic Fibrosis Foundation was fighting Judge Bork's nomination. Did you mis-

> "Yes, and when I found out I did I issued a retraction saying I was pleased to hear that the group did not oppose Judge Bork, I feel that straightened out the matter quite

"They thought your apology was as bad as your original statement. You made it look as if they were supporting Judge Bork."
"Are you calling me a wimp?"

"Because if you are, here is my war record. I am not a wimp. If I were I wouldn't be attending a corn husker's daughter's coming-out party when I could be fox hunting in Virginia."

"Mr. Vice President, you are not doing so well in the polls. Rumor has it you're trying to get President Reagan off your back."

"That's a damn lie. The thing I believe the most in is loyalty. President Reagan has made mistakes we all do, but they are his mistakes and nobody else's. I would like to get the record clear right now that I was out of town when the errors were made and by the time I got back it was too late for me to do anything about them. I'm not one of those vice presidents who says these are the president's mistakes and these are mine - because i didn't make any. But that doesn't say I'll turn my back on the presi-dent even if he refuses to back me for the nomination after all I have done for him in the last seven

"Why is the Reverend Pat Rob-ertson doing so much better in the polls than you?"

"Because he's using prayer as a "What are you using as a politi-

cal issue? "Stand-tall leadership." "That won't even get you the white-tie vote in Poland."

52 Years in the Jazz Vanguard

By Mike Zwerin

By Mike Zwerm
International Herald Tribune
N EW YORK — Max Gordon
is not exactly your run of the named Max. Gentle, modest, tireless, wise and wizened, he was described by the New York Post as "an 85-year-old man who has looked 103 for the last 30 years." This is unkind, he has never looked a day over 85.

It is hard to imagine what unspeakable things would have happened to jazz without him. He has run his club, the Village Vanguard, seven nights a week, 52 weeks a year for 52 years, more than 30 of them presenting jazz. "I feel low down and beat 10-

day," he said, waking up one recent Sunday afternoon in his Fifth Avenue apartment. It was taking him time to slip into his clothes: "You know, I once thought running a nightclub was creative. I'm not so sure now." His television was tuned to a cable station listing prices on the screen. Getting up to turn it off was beyond him. He asked a visitor to do it. But Charlie Parker's "Klacto-veedseds-tene" unexpectedly burst through the speaker and Max Gordon suddenly

looked younger.

And the night before in the Vanguard, his eyes had lit up listening to George Coleman, who always does good business for me." Coleman is one of the most intelligent though underrated saxophonists active today and Gordon is proud when such a man packs his place. The full house confirmed the continued quality of Gordon's audience and their faith in his taste. Records titled "Live At The Village Vanguard" — also the title of his unghosted autobiography (Da Capo) — by Sonny Rollins, John Coltrane, Joe Henderson and Bill Evans, for example, are quality Evans, for example, are quality read poets got up from time to time to trademarks like Dior or Cartier.

Born in Lithuania, Gordon's kick out of it." trademarks like Dior or Cartier.

parents settled in Portland, Ore-gon, which he soon left "in search of intellectual stimulation" in New York. He quit Columbia Law School after six weeks and moved downtown "to be with creative people."



Jazz impresario Gordon: "Running a joint is tough."

tougher." He spent his evenings in the Stewart Cafeteria cating ketchup sandwiches and discussing the arts with Village poets like Joe Gould and Maxwell Bodenheim. In 1935, he borrowed \$100. bought an upright piano for \$25, barrels from a bankrupt restaurant for chairs with the rest and leased a ceilar on Charles Street.

Moving to his current cellar on Seventh Avenue South, he hired the Revuers ("We'd pay them a fittle money, not much"), a group including Betty Comden, Adolph Green and the 17-year-old Judy Holliday, who was periodically accompanied by Leonard Bern-His book begins: "Running a secompanied by Leonard Bern-joint is tough, but my years in the Village before I opened one were played a key part in the birth of

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ADVERTISING SALES MESCON re-quired for Poris office of American publishing company, some travel, in-dividual must be set storier, perfectly blingual Franch/English (other ton-gauges a plus) able to handle inter-tive work load. Previous privartisms

the folk boom by presenting Woody Guthrie, Burl Ives, Richard Dyer-Bennet and Leadbelly. Harry Belafonte made his debut there. The comedians Woody Allen, Lenny Bruce and Wally Cox worked the club before they were heard of above 14th Street.

Cox, who later went on to stardom as television's Mr. Peepers, walked into the Vanguard one afternoon looking, as Gordon writes in his autobiography, "as if he might be a choirboy in the church around the corner. Was I looking for a comic, he wanted to know. Sure, I was always looking for a comic in those days." Cox said he was working as a silver-smith in a shop on West Fourth Street and he had these numbers about customers and people he knew. He did a few. They made

Gordon laugh. "Sit down next to me, Wally," he said: "How about coming in next Tuesday at nine?"

In 1942, Gordon diversified uptown, opening a supper club called the Blue Angel. He presented more expensive acts like Mike Nichols and Elaine May, Bobby Short, Diahann Carol, Peter, Paul and Mary. Pearl Bailey and Carol Burnett. There were Sunday afternoon jam sessions: Barbra Streisand used to hang out there and once I said to Miles Davis: 'This little girl is a great singer, let's put her on.' Miles growled: 'Man, I don't play for no broads."

When business "went sour" on the Upper East Side, "The show was over. Let the curtain fall. I closed up and went back to the Village Vanguard."

Down home, Herbie Hancock accompanied Streisand ("she was marvelous"), and jazz has been the Vanguard staple since the mid-1950s. If he liked it he booked it, from Ayler (Albert) to Zutty (Singleton) — Gillespie, Mingus, Monk, Mulligan, Chick Corea and the Modern Jazz Quartet. "The place is an acoustic marvel." wrote Gary Giddins in The Village Voice: "Every instrument comes through with vibrant clarity, no matter where you sit."
There were doubleheaders — Horace Silver opposite Bill Evans or Sonny Rollins alternating with Coleman Hawkins. The club has been jammed for the Mel Lewis big band every Monday for more than 20 years. Wynton Marsalis, Tony Williams, Michel Petruc-ciani and Illinois Jacquet are regulars. Gordon continues to walk around listening from every angle, although now he misses a night or two here and there.

His wife, Lorraine, who has become increasingly active in busi-ness affairs, says: "Max still lis-tens to every piece of music in here and if he doesn't like it he won't keep it a secret."

"The years are weighing on me," said Gordon, slowly slip-ping his belt through the loops: "I'll be 85 in March. Or is it 86? I'm beginning to cheat. I'm tired, but I'm not a vegetable. Generally speaking, the music is not bad in the Vanguard. I still know how

Favn's Legal Slip-Up

stop eating a banana in a subway made by sculptor Edward Quina station after being requested to do so by a Metro transit officer, said a spokesman of the Washington Metropolitan Area Transit Authority police. It is illegal to eat in rail stations or on vehicles operated by the regional transit authority. The violation carries a \$10 fine, which can be paid at any District of Columbia police station within 15 days, the transit spokesman said. The maximum penalty is \$300 or 10 days in jail.

on newspaper photographers, saying she saw no reason to cooperate with them amid continued media speculation that her marriage to Prince Charles is in trouble. "I don't see why I should help the press out," the princess said. "They don't do anything for me." She made the remark during a visit to a children's day-care center in Hillingdon, near London, then turned away to talk with a group of children. The tabloid press has been suggesting for months that Diana, 26. and Charles, 38, are having marital problems. They have not been seen together in public for a month. Meanwhile, Buckingham Palace announced that Charles and Diana will stop in Thailand for two days in February on their way back from a trip to Australia and join in celebrations of King Bhumibol Adulyadej's 60th birthday. Bhumi-bol's birthday on Dec. 5 is to be marked by months of festivities.

In Richmond, Virginia, the missing bust of Edgar Allan Poe has been found at, of all places. The Raven Inn. An unidentified man carried the bust into the bar about midnight Tuesday and ordered a mixed drink for himself and a beer for the bust. He scribbled Poe's "Spirits of the Dead" on a paper bag and left before the police — whom he had apparently apped off —arrived. Bruce English, president of the Poe Foundation, had said earlier in the day that Halloween pranksters may have been respon-sible for the weekend theft and that

Fawn Hall is in trouble with the law in Washington, but it has nothing to do with the fran-contra hearings. The former secretary to Lien-been completed in 1909. It is made nant Colonel Oliver North was of white plaster and was the mediissued a ticket when she refused to for a bronze bust of Poe that was

King Juan Carlos of Spain on Wednesday received the United Nations-sponsored Nansen medal for helping refugees and said he would donate the \$50,000 prize to UN refugee programs in Latin America. At the presentation cere-mony at UN European headquarters in Geneva, the Spanish monarch called for nations to pull together to aid refugees, saying the efforts of single states are insufficient. "The situation of more than Princess Diana turned her back two million Palestinian refugees cannot be solved unless all counries seek a fair solution, such as that of an international peace conference which has been suggested." he told an audience of some 150 people including his wife. Queen Sophia.

> "The Telephone," a film starring the actress-comedian Whoopi Goldberg, will be distributed by New World Pictures despite her objections. Goldberg had attempted to block release of the film on ground that she was not allowed to participate in the editing as stated in her contract with the motion picture company. But Superior Court Judge Leon Savitch said in Los Angeles that the evidence showed Goldberg, who filed a S5million breach of contract suit Sept. 2 against New World and the film's director, Rip Torn, was given ample opportunity to participate in the editing, and that her contract gave rights for final cut to New World.

Michel Laciotte, one of the chief J. curators at the new Musee d'Orsay, was appointed Wednesday as director of the Louvre. Laciotte, 57, replaced Michel Delignat-Lawart as the head of the museum. A specialist in French painting and author of several art history books, Laclotte will have the responsibility of rearranging the Louvre's vast col-lections and preparing their layout in the museum's new space when the northern wing of the palace is vacated by the Finance Ministry.

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